

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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No. 3.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Agricultural fairs have been of great benefit in communities throughout the country. There is no end to the labor and discouragements on the part of the management usually as they plan for and conduct these fairs, but they pay; perhaps not in dollars and cents, but in other ways they may be made very profitable. We note one or two things.

An agricultural fair stimulates and encourages the farmers to better farming and better stock-raising. It is a worthy ambition to be a prize-taker, to grow the best corn or wheat or pumpkin, or calf, or pig in the community. Not only does it do the man good who gets the prize, but his neighbors put forth greater effort and all the way along, the whole country-side will be benefitted.

Then it is good for the people to come together and visit each other and renew old acquaintances. In this day in which we live, there is too little time given to social relations of this sort. Men are enlarged in their natures as they enter into each other's lives.

And, too, it helps to put a community on the map to hold a successful fair. Folks from other neighborhoods will come and take notice of what is being done. They will want your seed corn and your strain of cattle and chickens. Then they like your friendliness and hospitality, and will want to come back and will tell their neighbors and friends what fine folks they met at your fair.

Of course, some things will not be to your liking at your community fair; and some will not be helped by it. Its success depends on the people of the whole community. The burden lies heaviest on the management, but all must help.

Kentucky News

Two stills were destroyed and four men arrested by prohibition officers in a raid in Letcher County several days ago, according to the report of Agent S. J. Cornell, which reached Chief Prohibition Agent Paul Williams, Monday. The raids occurred a short distance from Eolia.

Nicholasville, July 12.—Harvey Lindsey, night watchman at Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company at Union Mills, discovered four ten-gallon milk cans, a number of empty jugs and several feet of hose hidden in the grass and shrubbery near the distillery. Mr. Lindsey believes these articles were hidden by persons who intended to break into the warehouse, bore holes in the whisky barrels and extract the liquor.

Pineville, June 11.—The sale by the Banner Fork Coal Company of its mines in Harlan County to Henry Ford, Detroit, negotiations for which have been pending for some time past was closed Saturday by the cash payment of one and one-half million dollars. This property, which consists of mine No. 1 and mine No. 2 on the Banner Fork Company, is on Wallus Creek in the noted 7-foot Wallin seam and was the first development in this seam.

Winchester, July 12.—The firm of W. Lawrence and son here has the contract for work on sixty cottages for the Hosteller Southwestern Petroleum Company at Torrent. Eleven men left this morning to start the work.

Frankfort, July 13.—In answer to a query from Tom Spurrier, field man for the State Tax Commission, Assistant Attorney General W. T. Fowler holds that a chauffeur is a man whose business in whole or part is that of operating a motor vehicle for pay.

MICKIE SAYS



GOOD ROADS AID APPEARANCE

Farmstead Buildings on Improved Highways Found in Better Shape and Fences Kept Up.

Have you ever compared the farms on an improved highway with one on a dirt road? Why in the former are the buildings in so much better shape, the fences up and in a state of repair, the fields spick and span, the house grounds well kept and hedges trimmed, while in the latter the buildings are unpainted? Strange as it may seem, the difference is caused by the road.

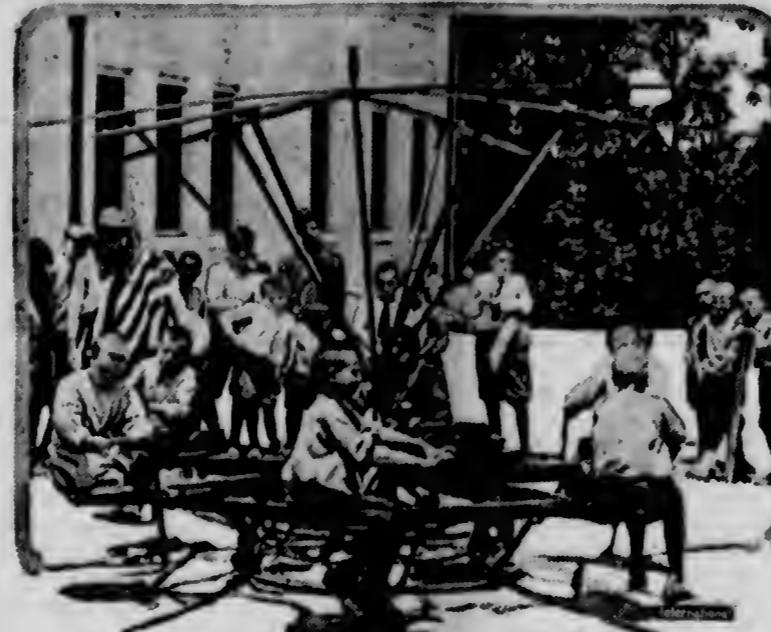
VARIOUS KINDS OF HIGHWAYS

Each Community Should Select Type That Can Be Built and Maintained at Lowest Cost.

There are various types of roads that last, and each community should choose the type that can be built and maintained at the least expense. For some communities it may be gravel, for others concrete, for others sand-clay roads. But in every community there should be good roads every day in the year.

The first is a statement made by

Crippled Children at Play



Several hundred crippled children are being taught at the St. Charles Home for Crippled Children at Port Jefferson, New York, and how to become useful citizens in spite of their handicaps. The picture shows crippled boys playing on the carousel.

U. S. News

Greencastle, Pa., July 11.—Warning against premature recognition of the new Mexican government was given the administration today by Henry P. Fletcher, formerly ambassador to Mexico.

Washington, July 9.—Forecasts of heavy harvests of the country's principal farm crops marked the July report of the Department of Agriculture today. The prospective yield in most instances is larger than the average production for the five years 1914-18.

Washington, July 12.—The State Department will take no action in regard to the reported refusal of Great Britain to return the Kentucky flag, captured by the British at the battle of the River Raisin, until official advices are received from London, it was announced today.

Dayton, O., July 8.—Conspicuous among the communications which poured in today for Governor James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee, was a telegram from Richmond P. Hobson, urging that he make clear at once his attitude on the prohibition enforcement law.

Washington, July 9.—The United States is, at the present time, passing through the most serious coal shortage in history, and unless drastic measures are taken and enforced to improve the situation, a much more serious condition, due to an insufficient fuel supply, may follow.

Marion, O., July 8.—Assurances that the Republican ticket would have the united support of progressive leaders prominent in the 1912 campaign were given to Senator Harding, the Republican Presidential nominee, today by Walter F. Brown of Toledo, prominent Ohio progressive. In a conference of nearly an hour the Senator and Mr. Brown discussed plans for the campaign and especially the part the progressives would take in it.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 11.—Charles G. Stephens, of Bristol, Eng., was killed today when he went over the Horseshoe Falls in a barrel. The cask in which he made the trip, though built of stout Russian oak staves and bound with steel hoops, was smashed like an eggshell on the jagged rocks at the base of the cataract. Pieces of the barrel were picked up near the bank on the Canadian side, but Stephen's body had not been recovered. River men say it may not come to the surface for a week or ten days.

Washington, July 11.—Democratic politicians are beginning to fear that Governor Cox, of Ohio, is going to talk away whatever chance he may have for victory in November and are casting envious eyes on the "front-porch" campaign idea of the Republicans.

Two recent declarations of the Democratic candidate, both apparently perfectly harmless in themselves, already have stirred up miniature tempests that are making Democratic politicians fearful of what is to come.

The first is a statement made by

Governor Cox in an interview in a New York newspaper, in which he said the bitterness of the Irish was not "a bitterness against the Democratic party, but directed against the President."

The second was a speech made before the members of his Dayton Golf Club, in which he said that if elected, he would favor a national daylight-saving law, so that there might be more time for golf.

Columbus, O., July 7.—Although James Middleton Cox has been hailed as a three-time governor of Ohio, figures show that in each instance he was elected by a fluke. In 1912 he was elected because the Republican party was divided, the Progressives also having a ticket in the field.

In 1916 Frank L. Willis defeated Cox by 30,000. The Republican party again was split that year, James R. Garfield being the Progressive nominee for governor.

In 1916 Cox was elected by a plurality of 6,616, while Wilson carried the state by more than 89,000.

In 1918, when Cox was elected by 19,444 votes, Hamilton County gave him a plurality of 16,605, for which it is asserted, Cox must thank the German-American alliance wards of Cincinnati.

Criticizes Unslightly Billboards. "Citizens of New Orleans should organize in a body, if necessary, and tear down those offensive billboards arrayed on the streets of the city," declared Mrs. Annette McCrae of De Pere, Wis., first woman landscape architect in the United States, in an address at Gibson hall, Tulane University, recently, according to the New Orleans Times-Picayune. "They are not only a public nuisance and worthless," she said, "but they carry no real weight from an advertising viewpoint." Her address was before the New Orleans Garden society.

KEEP DAIRY COWS SANITARY

Appearance of Animal is Accurate Measure of Owner—Customers Should Be Safeguarded.

Pride should compel every dairyman to maintain his cows in an attractive and sanitary condition every day in the year. In a way the appearance of the cow is an accurate measure of the owner. In the same degree that neglected fences, overgrown fence rows, tumble-down buildings and abandoned machinery typify the careless, never-do-well farmer, dairy cows which are dirty indicate the milk farmer who does not safe-guard his customers.

Boy Dies to Save Toy.

Lancaster, O.—George Beckart, 11 years old, gave his life beneath the wheels of an automobile at noon here in a vain attempt to save his little red wagon from being destroyed. Mrs. John Hamilton, who drove the car, is said to have lost control when she attempted to pass another car on Sixth avenue. Mrs. Hamilton's baby was thrown through the windshield and suffered serious cuts.

Three Killed By Interurban Car.

Jackson, Mich.—Three persons, two men and one woman, were killed almost instantly here when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Michigan Railway interurban car five miles west of this city. The party was on the way to attend a funeral. It is believed that the car stalled at the crossing and the interurban hit it before the occupants realized their danger.

GERMANY OFFERS COUNTER PROPOSAL

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IS EXPECTED BY CONFERENCE AT SPA COUNCIL.

Chancellor Fehrenbach Apologized For the Remarks of Herr Stinnes, German Coal Operator, That Had Offended the Allies.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Spa, Belgium.—The conference between the allies and Germans can more smoothly after Chancellor Fehrenbach had apologized for the remarks of Herr Stinnes, German coal operator, that had offended the allies. Dr. Fehrenbach said if he had known Herr Stinnes intended to talk in such a tone he would not have accepted him as one of the experts. Premier Alexandre Millerand, answering the German Chancellor, made a most conciliatory reply. The Germans surprised and pleased the allies by announcing they soon would submit a plan for reparations. Premier Millerand at the outset said: "No one who visited Northern France would say that French mines were ruined solely through military necessity." Turning then to Dr. Simons, he added: "Had you been speaking, you would not have made an accusation against the troops of France."

Premier Millerand explained that the allies had no intention of asking to be served with coal before German requirements were satisfied. "The allies intend to treat Germany liberally, and if Germany can prove that modifications are necessary experts will bring proposals before the conference," continued the Premier. "The allies have no thought of chastising Germany. They think Germany is a necessary and useful member of the European family, and they are determined to help her toward recovery, provided that Germany is equally eager to execute her treaty obligations. The Spa conference proves that the allies desire peace and not war."

In conclusion M. Millerand expressed hope that the present German Government would remain in power. "This is a solemn conference, when such words can be exchanged," said Dr. Simons in reply. "I am glad they have been spoken by M. Millerand, I thank him for his hope that the Government may remain in power, but I think it may not remain long, owing to the obligations undertaken. The Government, however, will not shrink from carrying them out."

In explaining his triple plan of reparations, Dr. Simons declared: "No settlement that can be made to yield results to the allies in the near future can be made without detailed discussion of the German position."

The plan contains three features:

1. Definite annuities.
2. A definite total.
3. An arrangement whereby Germany's creditors would participate in improvement of Germany's prosperity.

"Under the treaty," asserted Dr. Simons, "Germany must pay in money or in kind. I believe that at first it will be necessary to pay in kind. Germany is prepared for the allies' demand for real guarantees for any arrangement that is compatible with Germany."

After declaring that arrangements had been made for supplying materials for the devastated regions, the German Foreign Minister continued:

"This system can be worked out solely with the co-operation of the allies; therefore, I propose that a commission be appointed to study the best method for such co-operation. Germany really desires to carry out her obligations so far as she can and pave the way for allying the powers raised by the war."

Greeks and Italians Clash.

Constantinople.—Greek and Italian troops have clashed at Nazilli, 25 miles northeast of Aidin, in the Italian zone. The Greeks claimed the right to enter the Italian zone in pursuit of Turkish Nationalists organizing attacks there against the Greeks. The Italians claimed that they were policing the district and declared that they were not willing to permit the Greeks to intervene.

Third Party May Profit.

Washington.—Third party leaders may find a fertile field for their efforts in the ranks of the National Federation of Federal Employees, an announcement from the headquarters of the organization on the matters to be considered by its Executive Council indicates. The detailed report of the Federation's Legislation Committee, which will be placed before the Executive Council, contains a strong criticism of both the Republican and Democratic records on legislation affecting the Government workers.

Our Threefold Aim: To Give the news of Berea and vicinity; to record the happenings of Berea College; to be of interest to all the Mountain People.

World News

Madrid, July 11.—Ex-Empress Eugenie of France, widow of Napoleon III, died here this morning. She was in her ninety-fifth year.

Warsaw, July 9.—The foreign office today announced that the Polish Government had forwarded a note to the conference in Spa, declaring that Poland is now, just as before and always, ready and willing to make a peace based upon the principle of self-determination of nations.

Pekin, July 9.—Pekin is under martial law and troop movements have disrupted the railways. Marshal Tuan is maneuvering against the provincial forces south of Pekin.

President Hsu Shih Chang refuses to accede to Tuan's demands for dismissal of provincial leaders, and Tuan hesitates to remove the president for fear of offending the Manchurian forces, which constitute a third party under Chang Bolin, who is at Tientsin.

Lima, Peru, July 13.—A revolution has broken out in Bolivia, according to dispatches received late today from La Paz. The government headed by President Jose Gutierrez Guerra, has been overthrown and the president and members of his cabinet have been made prisoners.

Bautista Savedra has assumed power, being supported by the army and is said to have appointed Jose Carrasco, former Bolivian minister to Brazil as chancellor.

Tokyo, June 18.—The action of some people in California threatens to strain the relations between Japan and the United States to a critical point. Japan has borne patiently a long series of attacks on the legal rights of the 60,000 Japanese in that state, but the limit of endurance has been very near reached. I have not the slightest fear of facing the danger of a breach of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but I do fear that if the proposed legislation to be submitted to popular referendum in California next November goes through, there will be implanted in the Japanese mind a ranking sense of wrong inflicted by America that time will not efface."

So spoke Viscount Kintarō Kaneko.

New York, July 8.—Lionel H. Leamer, representative in Australia of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, writes as follows about present conditions in the Commonwealth:

"The drought still continues over the greater part of Australia. For many months past in all parts, the expedite of lopping trees, shrubs, etc., as food for the sheep and cattle in place of grass has been resorted to, and now even that subtilty is giving out."

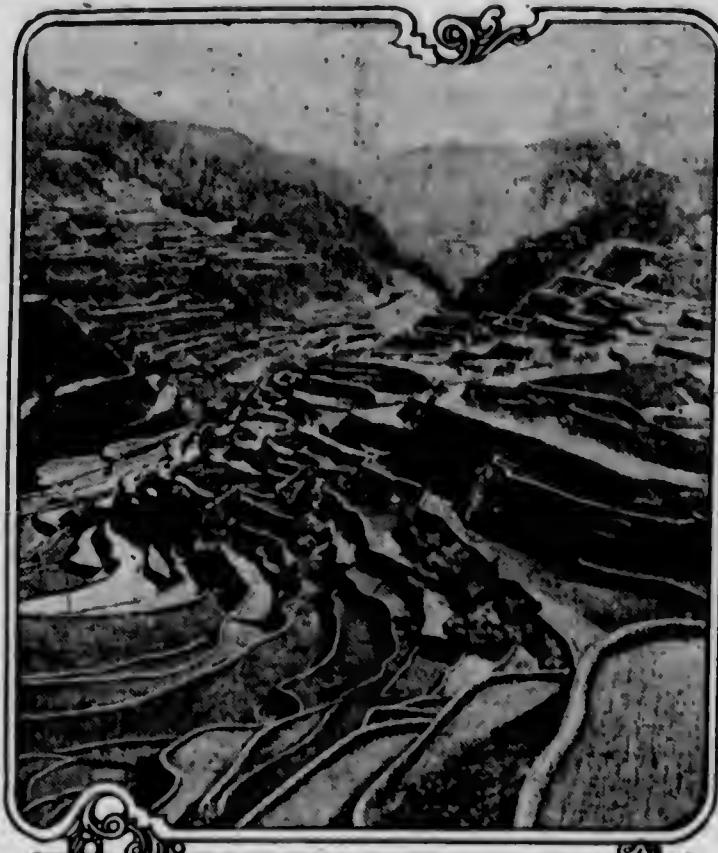
Spa, July 12.—The Allies served an ultimatum on the German delegation to the conference here late this afternoon that the Germans must agree by 3:00 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to deliver to the Allies 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly.

Otherwise, the Germans were informed, the Allies will take measures to enforce the terms of the Versailles treaty.

Berlin, July 11.—It would seem that even in his modest Dutch retreat the ex-Kaiser keeps up a considerable establishment. At any rate, he requires for "ordinary daily use" exactly 4,000 silver plates. This fact was brought to light yesterday at a sitting of the Legal Committee of the Prussian Parliament for the discussion of the proposed law to regulate Hohenzollern property as between the State and the former ruling house.

Buenos Aires, July 8.—In consequence of the recent introduction of a prohibition bill in the Chamber of Deputies and the announcement that the Administration would not support it, the question of prohibition has come to the forefront as a subject of discussion here. The newspapers are filled with editorials and articles on the subject and the Mendoza wine growers are issuing protests and organizing a junta of Deputies to the wine growing district to show the importance of the industry.

Rice Terraces Are World's Masterpieces



This is a photograph of the Ifugao Igorot rice terraces, which are among the most remarkable of their kind in the world. They are one of the most marvelous sights for the tourist to see in the Philippine Islands and are to be found in the Ifugao district of the Mountain province, Northern Luzon.

The height of these terraces, which are held up by stone walls, is from 10 feet, averaging 8 feet high. It is estimated there are 12,121 miles of eight-foot stone walls in the Ifugao terraces, which is approximately half the distance around the world.

These terraces are skillfully irrigated by water brought in troughs along the precipitous mountain sides over long distances.

General College News

REESE—BOWERS

One of the pretty June weddings was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Bowers, Elk Park, N. C., June 30, when Miss Virginia Bowers and Almer W. Reese were united in marriage.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, V. B. Bowers, a prominent attorney of Avery County. Mrs. L. Tandy Pann was matron of honor; and Misses Jessie Bowers and Minnie Ryan bridesmaids. The groom was attended by John Ryan.

After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the beautifully decorated dining room, where delicious punch was served. The bride received many handsome presents.

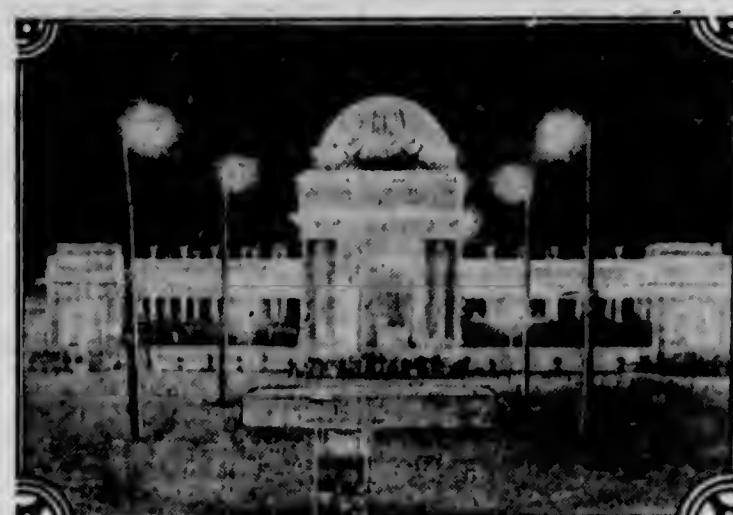
Both the bride and groom are well-known in Berea, having been students here for a number of years and were highly esteemed.

After a brief wedding tour they will make their home at Jamestown, Ky.

Warlock.

Warlock is an archaic word, that is, it belongs to or has the characteristic of a former period, and is no longer in common use. It means a male witch, a wizard, a sorcerer. It is derived from two ancient Saxon words: wær, a compact, and leagan, a lie, that is a compact with falsehood, with evil. Although an archaic word, it is used by the famous novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, and will be found, for instance, in the short story, "The Isle of Voices," which forms part of the Island Nights Entertainments. In the fantastic story of "The Isle of Voices," the old sorcerer is called a warlock, a word that although out of common use, seems to suit the makeup of the character of the story.

MANILA CARNIVAL BIG ATTRACTION OF FAR EAST



This is the season of the year when the Philippines become the playground for the entire orient. It is carnival season in Manila.

In 1908 the first Philippine carnival was held on historic Wallace Field in Manila. In February, when the climate of the islands is at its best, and each succeeding year there has been a larger and more elaborate celebration. The 1920, or Victory Carnival, will be the greatest event of its sort ever held anywhere in the Far East.

There are commercial and government exhibits in connection with the carnival, and on no other occasion is it possible to gain at once such a comprehensive idea of the production and

MODELED ON HUMAN FRAME

Efficiency Experts Have Taken That as Copy for the Rules They Advocate.

The human frame is 100 per cent efficient, according to the latest dictum of efficiency experts promulgated before the American Society of Industrial Engineers in Philadelphia, says the New York Evening Sun. Some of the laity have been suspecting that for years, but the promoters of new methods of top speed plant production are so sure of it now that they are modeling organization plans with physicians as their advisers.

Most of the layouts prepared for the industrial organizations look formidable to the average man. What with their pendant brackets and connecting curves the structure of a thousand men plants gives pause even to the modern executive.

It is shown that the schemes which have worked the best are after all as old as the human race, for they are simply arrangements such as may be seen in every man's makeup.

The brain, for instance, as explained by C. E. Knoepfle, who has the chair of factory management at New York university, in his address to his fellow industrial experts, is the same as the executive head or the director of a plant or corporation. The five senses which keep mankind in his bearings correspond to the control of the factory, that is to superintendents and foremen.

The medulla oblongata corresponds to labor, and the small brain or cerebellum which looks after the automatic functions of the body and keeps the arms and legs and trunk active, is translated in terms of production. The relations of the chart for the manufacturer and those of the perfectly interacting machinery of the heart and brain and muscles are regarded as virtually the same.

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

DO YOU REMEMBER?

When an automobile on the streets of Berea was a curiosity?

When the Pig Roast was an annual event?

When the girls with their pitchers formed a procession from Ladies Hall to Science Hall to get water at the pump?

When the A.Z.-P.D. Debates were more exciting than a Republican or Democratic convention?

When those who ventured forth on the streets after dark were likely to stumble over a cow or a pig?

When the girls in Ladies Hall had to have their lamps filled with oil on Saturday or go in darkness through the week?

When the Co-ed walk to the Tabernacle was built?

When Prof. Mason's Geology excursions were events to be looked forward to with pleasure?

Lotta M. Osborne, 1905.

CLASS OF 1905

The movement to make the Alumni Association of Berea College a stronger force than ever before is one which should receive the hearty support and cooperation of every member of the Association. The spirit of the founders of the institution must be carried on by its graduates or their work will have been vain.

The aftermath of the war is upon us, and there is danger that the spirit of service and self-sacrifice which made Berea possible and which later made possible the victories of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne, will be lost in the struggle and readjustment of material things. It is for us both as an organization and as individuals to help to keep alive this spirit, this ideal of service. The problems of peace, after all, will not be solved by revolution, legislation and organization so much as by individuals who are led by the steady light of service and of sacrifice instead of the will o' the wisp of temporal success and material gain.

What part Berea will play in this readjustment depends upon the faithfulness with which we as members of the Alumni follow these ideals. Let us resolve that the name of Berea Alumni shall stand for ideal citizenship, for ideal

JAP WOMEN WITHOUT RIGHTS

Many Restrictions to Be Removed Before There Can Be Thought of Suffrage.

Perhaps it is a little premature for Japanese women to think of suffrage when they are actually prevented from even passively listening to political speeches. It is curious to note in this connection that not a single voice has yet been raised against the legal disability of married women and also against the injustice—or at least the unfairness—to daughters of the Japanese law of succession.

According to Japanese law married women form a class of incapacitated persons, the other classes under the same category being (1) minors, (2) incompetent persons (lunatics), and (3) quasi-incompetent persons (persons of weak intellect, deaf, dumb or blind persons and spendthrifts).

Married women must obtain the permission of their husbands in order (a) to receive or invest capital; (b) to contract loans or to become surety; (c) to do acts having for their object the acquisition or loss of rights in immovable or important movable property; (d) to make gifts, compromises or arbitration agreements; (e) to accept or waive successions; (f) to accept or refuse gifts or legacies, or (g) to make contracts putting themselves under any personal restraint; and any such acts done without the requisite permission may be canceled by the authors themselves or their husbands.—Japan Chronicle.

Thrift Will Build Home.

It has been stated on fairly reliable authority that only 10 per cent of those who really want homes are in financial position to buy them. The possession of a home looks a long way off to the other 90 per cent of homeless Americans. The initial payment looks large on the immediate horizon. It has not yet been made sufficiently clear to the average citizen that the quickest way to start building operations is through the exercise of thrift. It has been well said that purposeful saving and purposeful spending go hand in hand. Thrift does not necessarily mean doing without, but it is the result of proper investment.

Thrift enters largely into the management of the household, and is only another word covering household economics, which in its turn means the wise management of household affairs. Create and foster an earnest desire to own a home, encourage thrift in managing household affairs, save for the initial payment, and the longing for a home which stirs the heart today will be gratified tomorrow.

GOV.-GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES FOR FREEDOM

Declares It Not Right That Freedom Should Longer Be Withheld.

By FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, Governor-General of the Philippines. (First Article.)



My six years' experience as governor-general of the Philippine Islands have convinced me that the Filipino people are ready and fit to have their independence. I have recommended to Congress, as well as to the executive administration, that independence be granted.

As to the question of the stability of government, I wish to say to the American people upon my responsibility as the governor-general that in my opinion there exists today in the Philippine Islands a stable government, which I think should answer the requirements laid down by Presidents Grant and McKinley, and as I understand it, also by Mr. Root—namely, a government elected by the suffrage of the people, which is supported by the people, which is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations.

I am very glad to go on record as being entirely in sympathy with the aspirations of the Filipino nation for independence.

I have recommended to Congress that in granting independence some provision be made similar to what is known as the Platt amendment in the treaty with Cuba, which restricts the ability of the new republic to borrow of foreign governments and also permits the United States to interfere with the affairs of the new republic in case conditions of disorder should be found to prevail. Such recommendation does not come as an expression of the views of the Filipinos; it is my own view of what would be desirable to secure a feeling of confidence and satisfaction on the part of all persons who have already invested money in the Philippines or who contemplate doing so in the near future.

But it is not right that independence itself should longer be delayed. Sincerely yours, Carter B. Robinson.

By temperament, by experience, by financial ability, in every way, the 11,000,000 Filipinos are entitled to be free from every government except of their own choice. They are intelligent enough to decide for themselves.

I have found the native Filipinos official to be honest, efficient and capable of administering executive positions as any men I have met anywhere in the world.

These officials are today governing 1,000 municipalities and forty-two provinces, economically, efficiently and for the good of the entire people. They have a native congress, including many graduates of Yale, Princeton, Harvard and other American universities. Other members are graduates of Santo Tomas and other Philippine universities, and in education and ability they compare favorably with any I know.

They have leaders like Speaker O-

mena of the House of Representatives and President Quezon of the Senate who would adorn any office.

The Philippines are away ahead of the United States in successful government ownership and operation of public utilities.

The government took hold of the steam railways and made them pay a profit of 1,000,000 pesos a year more than under private ownership.

It took hold of the highways, and we have 7,000 miles of the best macadamized roads in the world. The Manila city government is about to take over the street railways and the gas and electric plants, while the territorial government is arranging for ownership and control of the coal sup-

plies. The movement for independence is a peaceful one. No territory was more loyal to Uncle Sam during the war. It offered an armed and equipped division to our government, gave it a submarine destroyer and oversubscribed Liberty loans and Red Cross funds.

Two million natives speak English fluently, and there are 700,000 English speaking children in the public schools.

I am more than willing to retire if the Filipinos can be granted what they deserve—a government like that of the United States.

A MISREPRESENTED RACE.

The Filipino people are a much misrepresented race. The frequent publication of pictures of semi-naked Mindanao Moros and Igorotes has caused a great many Americans to believe they are typical of the inhabitants of the Philippines. Such is far from the case, however. Of 11,000,000 inhabitants of the islands, 10,500,000 are a Christian, civilized people with a culture and refinement that will compare very favorably with that of other nations. The Filipino women are exceptionally modest. A street flirtation in Manila, so far as a Filipino woman is concerned, is something that is almost unknown, as any American that has visited Manila will testify.

Monroe Clothes

"New York Styles America"

Monroe Clothes New York



Monroe Clothes Enhance Vigor-Vim and Verve

MEN of vision, foresight, initiative and "Get There"—these are the type of men who wear Monroe Clothes.

They wear them because they enhance personal qualities—because, through their clean-lined style, they impart to the figure tone, charm, force and character. They are the outward badge of internal vigor.

Just take in New York, for example.

In that city of might, vastness and driving force, Monroe Clothes have been bought more than any other make.

You want Monroe Clothes—because they best bring out your personality. You want Monroe Clothes—because they are pre-eminently New York's Style leader.

And you can get them here—at less than current prices!

WELCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Berea, Kentucky

The MAN NOBODY KNEW

by HOLWORTHY HALL



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep despondency. Asked by the surgeons for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Savior, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

CHAPTER II.—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concerning his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been underestimated.

CHAPTER III.—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (the reality, Richard Morgan) is accepted as a druggist. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, to inquire of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancee, makes a call.

CHAPTER IV.—Hilliard relates to Carol his story of Morgan's death and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. He resolves, however, to continue the deception.

CHAPTER V.—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering her letter supposedly from her former fiancee, realizes that his affection is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Durst, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

CHAPTER VI.—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining properties. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Durst home for dinner.

CHAPTER VII.—Observations at the Dursts convince Hilliard that the doctor and his daughter had always been a true friend, and his love for Carol becomes stronger. He realizes he has a dangerous rival in Jack Armstrong, also very much in love with Carol, and the two men tacitly agree to fight it out fairly.

CHAPTER IX.

From the marbled dignity of the Trust and Deposit company, where he had bought a New York draft for fifteen thousand dollars, and smaller ones for ten and seven, Hilliard emerged presently to South Warren street, and stood there on the sidewalk for a moment, numbed by the first galvanizing consciousness of success.

He had come back resolved to win. In his second trial, the position he had failed to approximate in his first; he had set himself a commercial standard, and, gauged by it, he was advancing rapidly, for today's trio of subscriptions, added to Mr. Cullen's check of yesterday (and Mr. Cullen had acted as though he had gained a personal victory in persuading Hilliard to accept it), made up a glittering total, a stupendous total; and already Hilliard's earned commissions formed a sum to glint about. Despised as a salesmen, he had sold to four important business men the commodity hardest in all the world to sell. Scorned for his behavior, he had made his sales on the basis of a character which hadn't been questioned since the day of his arrival. His mind and his muscles demanded action; to relieve the pressure of his spirits, he set off vigorously, swinging exultant.

On impulse, he crossed the street for the purpose of patronizing a florist's, where, ignoring the conventional measure of the even dozen, he ordered a prodigal armful of American Beauties for Carol Durant. This done, and feeling very rich and independent, he rounded the right-hand corner, and got himself greeted by two citizens of standing and importance who, in halting him, displayed a deference not ordinarily granted to the average resident of Hilliard's age. Would Hilliard condescend to speak at the next meeting and dinner of the Chamber of Commerce on France in wartime? Hilliard would. And this indication of his new-won status fired him afresh.

Logically enough, his well-worn train thoughts followed a well-worn trail which led him straight to Carol; and for the thousandth time he tried to set a future date, depending on the outcome of his visitation here, at which he could confess, and ask forgiveness for his immaturity, and simultaneously ask credit for his regeneration.

At this juncture, he was aware that some one had arrested him. It was Angela's youthful suitor.

"Oh—hello, Waring!" said Hilliard cheerfully. "How's crime?"

The student of law flushed at the lively salutation, which appealed to him as a reflection upon the meekness of the bar. Also, his sense of humor was temporarily atrophied.

"We don't handle criminal cases," he responded shortly. "Say, when can you and I have a conference together, Mr. Hilliard?"



You Don't Mean to Say It Isn't a Sure Thing!

He was a typically positive success, but I don't mind telling you that so far I haven't allowed man who couldn't afford to lose his whole subscription—and didn't understand very clearly that he might

—to come in for so much as a plugged sickle. And that would apply to you, too."

The law student gasped, incredulous.

"You don't mean to say it isn't a sure thing!"

"Is any speculation? You see I'm not working very hard to take your five hundred away from you, Waring."

The boy scowled.

"I suppose it's really too small for you to bother with. Is that what you're driving at?"

Hilliard smiled cordially.

"It is, and it isn't. From any one I didn't know, I'd rather not touch it. It isn't a good plan, ordinarily, to have a lot of small stockholders. But from you—and if it isn't more than you ought to risk—"

Waring snatched at the straw.

"Well, seeing you're who you are, and I'm who I am, would you be willing to give me just as much information as you would if I had twenty times as much to put in?"

"Come up to the room," said Hilliard impulsively; and he was actuated solely by the obligation he felt toward all of Mr. Cullen's friends. "You come along up to the room, and I'll show you everything I've got. Will that do?"

Berea College Summer School

Second Half Term, July 16 to August 19

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is arranged to accommodate those who wish to come for either a half or a whole term. Each half term is five weeks, and since the first half is well started, students desiring to make some credit and do five weeks of specializing should enter the second half term, which begins July 16th.

Courses for College Credit
Courses for College Entrance
Courses for High School Teachers
Courses for Elementary Teachers

Foundation School work for those over fifteen years of age who have not finished the grades.

Courses for the Farm Boy and Girl

(The second half of the Summer Term falls between the "laying by" of the crops and fall gathering.)

Subjects from which to elect courses:
Agriculture, Arithmetic, Biology, Chemistry, Commerce, Drawing, Education, English, French, Games, Geography, German, History, Home Science, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Psychology, Stenography, Weaving.

Courses leading to Teachers Certificates:
Normal School Elementary Certificate
Normal School Intermediate Certificate
Special High School Certificate

SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

EXPENSES

	Five Weeks
Incidental Fee	\$ 7.50
Room Rent	5.00
Table Board, women	12.50
Total for Women	\$25.00
Table Board, men	13.75
Total for Men	\$26.75

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

SPECIAL FEES

	Five Weeks
Business Courses	\$2.50
Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week	1.25
Voice, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week	3.75
Use of Piano, one hour per day	1.25
Use of Organ, one hour per day50
Use of Music Library50
Class Work in Harmony	1.50

For bulletin giving complete announcement of courses and expenses, write to

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secy., Berea, Ky.

At the last words the amateur detective had brightened.

"I can't come now very well. But maybe I could run up this evening, if that's all right for you."

"That'll be just as good. Eight o'clock? Fine." He held out his hand. Waring took it limply.

"I'm afraid I'm causing you a lot of bother," he said, "but it's a pretty big thing for me . . . I hope you don't think it's anything personal . . . I mean any not just taking it for granted—"

"Not at all. It's business is business. I'll expect you at eight, then." Hilliard added good-humoredly and went on north. A quiet intuition overcame him, and he glanced back over his shoulder. Fifty yards away the law-student was also glancing over his shoulder, and Waring, having less of self-possession than the adventurer, blushed and jerked his head to the front; Hilliard chuckled and continued his stroll.

He entered the Hotel Onondaga from the east and headed across toward the new stand. Out of a red and gold chair in the spacious lobby a gentleman rose to meet him—a gentleman who in appearance was a very fair replica of the well-known Gettysburg Wallingford, except that he was somewhat more refined and less obese. His animation was obvious, but he delayed to remove both his gray suede gloves before he offered to shake hands with Hilliard.

"No!" Hilliard grew warm, "I'd give a good deal," he said soberly. "If I hadn't tangled myself up in all that imitation history. Well, I'm in for it now. I've published so much that I didn't need to—I'm wondering how in thunder I can ever get out of it when the time comes. That was the idea, you remember—coals of fire. What's bothering me is that there's nobody to tend the furnace."

"But I thought you were so anxious to keep in the shade?"

"Yes, but I didn't need to crawl in a hole, and pull it in after me! Well, we'll wait and see. After I've gone a little further—and of course, you know I've hardly scratched the surface yet—"

"I know you haven't." The big man tacked his gloves late his breast pocket and brought out a silver cigarette case. "Have one?"

"Thank you. And you might take these drafts now; three of 'em. Right? Good. Well—any developments?"

"What?" Harmon tapped his cigarette case in the palm of his left hand. "Oh, you mean the mine?"

Hilliard nodded. "Yes. Have you gone any further with the shaft yet? Two or three of the more cautious men are holding back until something happens with that."

"Shaft?" Harmon was puzzled. "What shaft?" He placidly stowed away the drafts. "I'm not staking any new shafts at this stage of the game."

It was Hilliard's turn to be puzzled. "Why, I mean the old shaft on Silverbow No. 1. Have you gone any further with it? I've told these people we were just starting. That's right, isn't it?"

(To be Continued)

UNCLE SAM MAY BE JOB-GETTER

NEW SERVICE EFFECTIVE IF CONGRESS TAKES FAVORABLE ACTION.

RURAL WORK OF RED CROSS

Lack of Understanding of Importance of Amusements One of Chief Obstacles Faced by the National Body—To Obviate Bogue U. S. Bill.

Recreation for Rural Districts.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Uncle Sam as a job-giver for everybody is the plan of Secretary William Wilson of the department of labor. It is a service that will get in full swing as soon as congress enacts the service, and grants the necessary funds.

State and municipal agencies will play the important role in the work, under the program agreed upon by officials of the labor department. The federal authorities, it is planned, will center their activities in the operation of a clearing house of labor, and in general supervision of the work of the state branches.

Pending legislation before congress is scheduled for early consideration at the next session, the bills in both senate and house embodying provisions drawn by the conference on unemployment, held last year, at the call of Secretary Wilson.

The purpose of the measure is to bring state and municipal employment agencies into more effective co-operation with the federal service by means of subsidies to the several states to encourage them to establish and maintain, according to standards laid down by the central federal office, agencies for the placement of workers.

A federal labor agency is not exactly new, being originated as an agency for the better distribution of immigrant labor, and so expanded for the war as to assume practically absolute control of all labor. The labor recruiting of private and semi-public agencies was then restricted, if not prohibited, so that for the war period the supply of labor came through 950 government-operated employment offices.

Plan Calls for Expansion.

But with the termination of the war, there came a gradual reduction in the scope and influence of the service until now the active work of job getting is done by the public employment offices of the states and cities. Activities of these local offices are tabulated by the federal department for clearing-house purposes, and effort also is made to stimulate and co-ordinate the work of the states.

The new plan in the main calls for continuation and expansion of the present service—the big problem now being to establish a more effective system of interstate clearance. Such department officials say, will result from pending legislation by which financial aid can be given the states.

The present federal service does not maintain any employment offices of its own, but works through the locally-operated exchanges. In those states where a public system of employment agencies is operating, the head of that system is a dollar-a-year man of the federal employment service, while in other states, the state labor commissioner or someone else designated by the governor acts for the federal service. Thus in 40 states, the federal service now has co-operative arrangements, while in the others there is no co-operation between state and federal service. Altogether 227 local employment exchanges are joined in with the federal service.

The state representatives and directors are merely channels of communication through which the state and municipal offices report to the federal service. The local offices report the surplus of registrations or help-wanted calls to the state director or federal representative, and these are matched against each other so that through the state director there is presumably maintained a system of clearance between the local offices.

Establish Clearance Zones.

With the problem of getting better interstate clearance before it, the federal service is now establishing clearance zones by dividing the country into 13 divisions to correspond generally with the reserve bank districts. Each zone will be in the charge of a paid agent of the federal service, and will check labor supply and demand of one zone against that of another. Inter-zones or national clearance, it is planned, will be effected through Washington.

Men and women and boys and girls—all will be cared for by the federal service. The junior division for the boys and girls, now in the initial stages of development, also is a co-operative movement between the labor department and public schools and other agencies interested in juvenile problems. Aided by government funds, the school authorities will maintain employment offices, with local officials in active charge of job getting, and the federal service setting standards and furnishing guidance and counsel in the work.

To build up a staff of trained vocational guidance workers for the child workers, the federal service will establish study scholarships in the universities of the country. Four already

have been established at the university of Chicago.

Recognizing that recreational activities must be provided for the residents of rural communities, villages and small towns as well as for those who live in the more congested centers of population, the Red Cross rural service at the national headquarters of the American Red Cross has issued a bulletin of practical suggestions for Red Cross workers in establishing and carrying on recreation in the smaller communities and in the rural districts. The bulletin was prepared by the chairman of the committee on recreation of the American Country Life Association at the request of the Red Cross.

Meeting demands from communities throughout the nation, the Red Cross rural service is furnishing field workers and chapter executives to assist in the development of recreation. One of the difficulties which stand in the way of adequate recreation for the residents of rural communities, villages and small towns, the Red Cross says, is the lack of understanding in regard to the real purpose and function of play in modern life and that the message of the play movement has been very largely confined to the cities and now must be carried to the non-urban population.

Because of large expenditure for city recreation systems, paid leadership, buildings and equipment, and for property used for playgrounds, many have been prone to look upon recreation as a modern luxury.

Some of the Difficulties.

Many people regard play as merely exercise, and as the daily work of the farm

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main street, north of The Citizen Office.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Long on Sunday, July 11, a nine-and-a-half-pound boy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Durham were made happy by a visit from the latter's sister, Miss Olga Glass, of Cincinnati, and her brothers, Henry and Charley Glass, of Chicago, and Walter Glass, of Cleveland, O. They were with them from Thursday until Sunday.

Miss Alice K. Douglas has left Berea to spend the summer with her sister in Oberlin.

W. H. Mahon and his son, Lawrence, came to Berea and spent the last days of the week with his wife and daughter. He returned to his work on Monday. Lawrence will spend the summer with a friend on a sheep ranch in Colorado.

Dr. Cowley has left for an extended trip into British Columbia for rest and recuperation. He will stop a few days at Rochester, Minn., and visit the Mayo Brothers' Sanatorium.

Dr. Haelan Dudley has had a very profitable and pleasant vacation. For a month or more he was a substitute on the medical staff of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y. The privilege of observation and investigation afforded him some very valuable experience and added to his knowledge. He returned to Berea Friday, looking fine and is ready for work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong of Covington are guests of Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge this week. Their daughter, Miss Miriam, is visiting Miss Maegret Lewis.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge returned from their visit in Michigan and Illinois on last Thursday. It was their great privilege to be present at the quinquennial reunion of Hillsdale College, the Professor's Alma Mater.

Mrs. Alice Dobbs left Tuesday morning for her home in Tulsa, Okla., after a five-week visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Simpson and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton Hoover and daughter, of Lancaster, spent Sunday with Mrs. Sallie Bogie and daughter.

Mrs. Macey Brookshire is visiting Joe Johnson and family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walden have purchased three houses and lots in Deland, Fla., where they expect to move soon.

Dr. M. M. Robinson is making an extended trip into Ohio. He will visit Hamilton, Middletown, Columbus and Cleveland. At the latter place he will visit Dr. Cole, an eminent surgeon. He will return by way of Oberlin.

Dr. Eliza Morris, of East Bernstadt, brought one of her patients, Mrs. McCarthy, of East Bernstadt, to Berea to the Robinson Hospital, Sunday afternoon, to have the patient examined, pending an operation by the Robinson physicians.

Miss Grace Cornelius, Mrs. Winifred Campbell Burdette, Bradley Kincaid and Miss Nora Azbill motored to Richmond, Friday evening.

Mrs. Jessie Crouch, from Willow, was operated for ruptured appendix, Friday. The patient is doing well.

Miss Helen James accompanied her guest, Miss Jane Gorham, of Lexington, to her home Friday. They will spend a week there and then visit for some time in Carlisle.

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Dealer in
Real Estate
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Berea, Ky.

J. M. COYLE & COMPANY

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S
SUITS, SHOES, HATS
FURNISHINGS

Men's Suits \$20 to \$50 Shoes \$2 to \$17

Mrs. Blanche Carnes and Ethel Terrill have been elected to teach at the new consolidated school which is to be built this summer in the Big Hill district.

A large number of students are expected to enter school Friday to take the last five weeks of summer school.

W. O. Ramey, a student of Berea College, was operated on for appendicitis, June 25. He was in the hospital 13 days, but is again in his classes.

Mrs. Margaret Farra, of Nicholasville, is visiting her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Farra, of Philadelphia, who is following up the Child Welfare Investigations made by Dr. Bradley. Miss Farra and mother are located at Prof. Groves' home for the summer.

J. A. Carter has returned from Louisville and is planning to go on the road again as soon as he learns to run his new motor car.

Peter Smith Gentley went to Lexington Tuesday on business.

Mrs. D. W. Jackson, who has been very sick for the last three months, motored to Richmond, Monday, to see her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Saunders, who is sick. She returned Tuesday.

LEWIS FAMILY REUNION

The Lewis family are enjoying a reunion at the home of P. B. Lewis. The following are here: P. B. Lewis and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lewis, of Cleveland, O., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis, of Atchison, Kan., Mr. and Mrs. M. Lewis, of Louisville, Misses Elizabeth and Mabel Lewis, of Lexington, and Fred Lewis from the Panama Canal Zone.

PRICE OF ICE ADVANCES

Owing to the fact that coal has advanced to \$8.25 per ton at the mines, we are obliged to make a slight advance in the prices of ice. We hope this will only be temporary.

From now until further notice, the rates will be as follows:

70c per 100 lb. if coupon books are purchased prepaid; 80c. per 100 lb. when ice is purchased for cash. 300 lb. cakes of ice for \$2.00.

We greatly regret this necessary advance, but you can readily see the necessity.

Very cordially yours,

(2w-4) H. E. Taylor

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will speak Sunday at 11 a.m. upon Sacred Music. On Thursday evening at 7:30, the topic will be "The Paediatric Healed." Mark 2:1-12.

METHODIST CHURCH

The sermon last Sunday morning concerning Solomon's sins, showed the weakness of human nature and the necessity of living close to God; also the dissatisfaction of worldly pleasures.

There were two more members taken into the church during this service.

A large congregation attended the service Sunday evening and heard a good sermon.

The topic for next Sunday morning will be "Saved to Serve," Text, Matt. 7:21. The subject for the evening service will be, "Our Job," Text, Matt. 5:16.

The pastor is meeting with the children on the church lawn every Wednesday afternoon to play games, after which some time is spent in singing. Bilde study will be added to this program as soon as material is obtained.

Last Thursday evening the prayer meeting was very helpful. The testimonies of others help us on our way.

The G. E. W. met with Mildred Kinnaid last Saturday night. The business meeting was conducted by the president, after which refreshments were served.

The Misses Rissie and Gladys Oliver celebrated their birthdays Tuesday evening, July 15, at the home of Mrs. B. Goddington on Center street. A large number were present and all had an enjoyable time.

Mrs. A. V. Caldwell, of Campbellsburg, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. D. W. Jackson.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Special exercises were held last Sunday, at which thirty-seven graduated from the Teachers' Training Course. One hundred and twenty-seven books were completed in three months.

The Church treasurer gave an itemized report for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1920, \$2200 had been raised for missions and the same amount for local expenses.

The interest in the preaching services is being increased by giving a place in these services to the different organizations of the Church. On the first Sunday in July, the Sunday-school had charge of the evening service. Last Sunday night, the deacons of the Church had charge, and next Sunday morning the young people will have charge of the opening services and the Missionary Society will have charge a night.

MRS. THOMPSON SURPRISED

A very enjoyable surprise was given to Mrs. Thompson, the mother of Dr. J. C. Thompson, the occasion being her birthday anniversary. The guests were: Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Holdison, Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Moeis, Dr. and Mrs. Alson Baker, Dr. Edwards and sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Livingston and sister. The Victrola furnished the music and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Thompson's home is in Iowa.

MISS JAMES ENTERTAINS

Miss Helen James entertained a number of guests Thursday night, in honor of her friend and guest, Miss Jane Gorham, of Lexington. Those present were Dr. Donald Edwards and Miss Grace Cornelius, Jack Webb and Miss Neva Chapman, Dwight Hicknell and Miss Carol Edwards. James Laekey and the Misses Betty and Minor Hendon and Erick and Jake Herndon. The occasion was one of special enjoyment to all present. Cakes and punch were served and the guests dispersed toward the "wee sma" hours.

Charter No. 848

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the

State of Kentucky, at the close of business on June 30, 1920:

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$371,297.28
Overdrafts, unsecured	1,371.60
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value)	\$35,000
Premium on U. S. Bonds	25,850
Total U. S. Government securities	50,850.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,950.00
Value of banking house	500.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	20,058.30
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	13,926.50
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	2,567.14
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00
Total	\$463,770.82

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	45,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses, int., and taxes paid	773.32
Circulating notes outstanding	24,200.00
Individual deposits subject to check	168,474.07
Dividends unpaid	1,500.00
Other time deposits	198,823.43
Total	\$463,770.82

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1920.

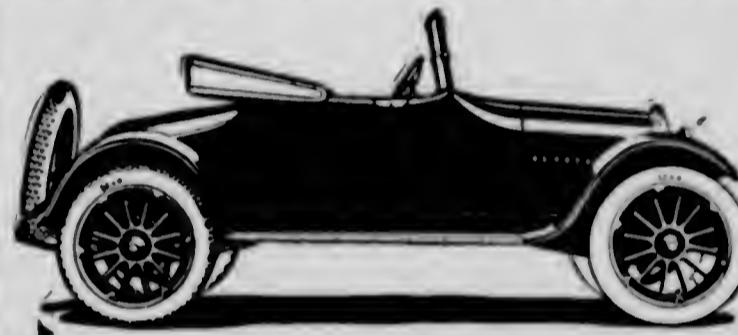
W. B. Walden, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 8, 1924.

Correct—Attest: W. F. Kidd, John W. Welch, J. J. Branaman, Directors

Oakland

OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 15 TO 25 MILES FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8000 TO 12,000 MILES ON THREE.



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Drop in at The Bank and talk it over with us when you are in Berea. If you have property that you want to turn into cash come and list it with us. Our business is to sell it.

Respectfully,

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The Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Report of the condition of THE BEREA BANK & TRUST CO., doing business at the town of Berea, County of Madison, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on 19th day of June, 1920.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$293,848.91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,247.26
Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities	26,198.00
Due from Banks	9,825.76
Cash on hand	4,872.66
Checks and other cash items	2,160.67
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	6,000.00
Other Assets not included under any of above heads	190.49
TOTAL	\$344,343.75

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$50,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,282.98
Deposits subject to check	\$132,733.79
Time Deposits	120,418.75
Cashier's checks outstanding	866.23
Due Banks and Trust Companies	10,102.00
Bills Payable	10,000.00
TOTAL	\$344,343.75

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, Sct.
We, J. W. Stephens and John F. Dean, President and Cashier of
the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is
true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. W. Stephens, President,
John F. Dean, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1920.
A. F. Scruggs, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 13, 1924.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right
true, and interesting

Published Every Thursday, at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

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COMMUNITY HEALTH CLUB ORGANIZED

Miss Farra organized the first
Community Health Club at Seaford Cane School, Tuesday night,
July 13, 1920.

Miss Elizabeth Farra, a representative of the College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is in Berea for the summer to follow up the Child Welfare survey made last fall by Dr. Bradley and Miss Lydia Roberts. Miss Farra is a graduate of the University of Kentucky and for the past year a student in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. She, though a native of Kentucky, has been in similar work in the mountains of Georgia.

Miss Harper of the Summer School faculty led the singing at Seaford Cane Tuesday night and got a wonderful response. Miss Kerssey, also of the Summer School faculty, gave two readings for the children, which were very much enjoyed.

Miss Farra then explained the object of the Health Clubs and showed by charts some of the results of work with other children. Each child will have his or her own chart, which will show the child's present weight and what the child, according to its height, should weigh. Only those children that are 7% or more underweight will have a chart. It is hoped that in the next ten weeks that these children will be brought up to normal weight, and as a result, that automatic health habits will have been established.

Plans are also being made to have the children make some conveniences for the home that will help to lighten the work of the mother. Iceless refrigerators and fireless cookers will be made first.

Some interesting statistics, compiled as a result of a survey made in 10,015 country homes of the Northern and Western states, were given, showing how the country woman spends her time. From the women present, it was found that their time was spent in practically the same way. It is felt that any conveniences that will lighten their work will be appreciated by the women.

President Hutchins and Dean McAllister were present at the meeting and expressed their approval of the plans for the Health Club.

Miss Farra will organize a Health Club at Narrow Gap School, Wednesday, July 14, and one in the Big Hill and Pilot Knob neighborhood.

on Thursday, July 15.

Other clubs will be organized at Silver Creek and West Union. The public is cordially invited to visit any of these meetings.

CLUB SCOUTS

Scaffold Cane Club

The Junior Agricultural Club met for a picnic July 3, 1920, at the schoolhouse. A committee of three club members had arranged the place for the picnic and had each member to bring a lunch.

The top of Bear Knob, the highest point close to Berea, had been agreed upon. They had gained to play, of which only one will be described. The scouts are sent in groups of twos and one group has a bugle. The task is for them to find the most interesting thing they can. When the bugle calls, all come to it. When gathered around the bugle, we had some very interesting discussion on the many different things they had found, as; corn, peas, beans, apple, sweet clover, rocks, etc. The best description received the bugle for the next race.

Due to the rain that came up, one of the patrols opened his doors for us to come in.

The lunch was served in the large dining room. Then the table was removed from the room.

The organization of "Club Scouts" followed all the good fun and eating.

A name was first, and since we could not call it "Boy Scouts" or "Campfire Girls," the idea came to call it "Club Scouts," including boys and girls.

A short talk was made of the result of a meeting held in Lexington for Club Leaders.

Some of the good resolutions the members agreed to uphold, in order to make our club better:

To have better records for the project we are trying.

To be loyal to all.

To be helpful.

To be friendly.

To be kind.

To be obedient.

To be thrifty.

To be clean.

To be brave.

Motto, "Do something worth while."

We want to extend our appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Barrett for furnishing us such a splendid room for our meeting.

Names of members present were:

Goldina Martin, Meleta McQueen, Willard Baker, Stanley McQueen, Cynthia Gayle, Chas. Barrett, Letts Barrett, Leroy Martin, Lena Gayle, Ronald Lakes, William Davis.

Look out for results of our next meeting, August 14, 1920.

A. H. Strong, Club Scout Leader.

Pays to Attract Tourists.

Money in the average town circulates. It moves in a circle from industry to employees, from employees to store, from store to bank, and back to industry again. Additions from outside sources, therefore, are real gains, real profits to the community. Money left in town by tourists is such a profit.

Therefore the town that repels automobileists by poor roads, lack of signs and petty traffic restrictions is losing money. The community that goes out of its way to attract motorizing travel is doing some real good for itself.

To draw the stranger and treat him well is more than merely advertising the town. It is making money.—Ohio Motorist.

Home Town Helps

PAYS TO BUILD BIRD HOUSES

Feathered Songsters, Through Their Destruction of Insects, Increase Yield of Farm.

Birds are desirable to have about the premises, not only on account of their beauty and song but because of their economic worth. The little feathered songsters are especially useful as insect destroyers during the breeding period, when they have to work early and late to obtain sufficient food for their nestlings. One way to increase the number making your property their summer home is to put out feathers, bits of wool and twine during the nest-building season for the birds to use in building their habitats. Another way is to build safe retreats for them in which they can rear their young comfortably. Most of the houses will be occupied year after year. In fact, no attraction for summer birds is more effective than plenty of houses suited to the needs and habits of the various kinds of house birds. During idle hours the construction of a few of these bird dwellings is fascinating and useful work.

Farmers' Bulletin 609, prepared by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, gives clear working directions, with illustrations, for a large number of bird houses—both of the single and apartment house variety. This bulletin may be had free by writing the department of agriculture, Washington.

DAUGHTER OF AGUINALDO IN U. S. CAPITAL

She Meets Many Wives of American Statesmen and Makes a Hit.

When General Emilio Aguinaldo leading the Filipino army against the American forces twenty years ago he probably little dreamed that some day a daughter of his would visit the city of Washington and would be given a great reception at the famous Congressional Club. And that the wives of 120 members of the American Congress and two wives of members of the President's cabinet would call upon her to pay their respects!

But all this actually happened when Miss Carmen Aguinaldo, his nineteen year-old daughter, visited Washington recently. And those wives of the American statesmen expressed themselves as both charmed and surprised at the refined, tactful, college educated young miss who greeted them.

"Miss Aguinaldo was simply delightful," was the expression of one congressman's wife. "She was very modest, yet she acted so natural and thor-



MISS CARMEN AGUINALDO,
Daughter of the Former Leader of the
Filipino Army.

oughly at home that she captivated everybody."

On another occasion while in Washington Miss Aguinaldo was given a real ovation by a Filipino-American audience when she recited "My Last Farewell," poem of Dr. Jose Rizal, the Filipino martyr.

Miss Aguinaldo is a student at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. While in Washington she was the guest of Mrs. Jaime C. deVera, wife of one of the resident commissioners from the Philippines. The Capitol building and the Congressional library appealed particularly to the young Filipina, while the beautiful sights from the Washington monument thrilled her with delight. When asked how she liked America, she smiled and answered:

"It is a wonderful country. I didn't like winter at first, but since I have learned how to skate I am having fine times. All the Americans whom I have met have been very good to me. My friends in Urbana and my classmates in the university are just lovely, but I cannot help feeling homesick at times because I am missing my father. My coming here was indeed a great sacrifice for him, for we are very close. He is so good to me."

Miss Aguinaldo is intensely patriotic. She does not conceal her resentment when she hears or reads of a misrepresentation of the Filipinos. "It is unfortunate," she once exclaimed in a voice full of sadness, "that my country and my people are hardly known, much less understood, by the people of America."

Politics is tabooed in any conversation with this Filipino maid. She avoids the topic by replying that she is too young to express opinions on things political. "All I can say," she declares, "is that I share with my father in the desire for independence for my native land. There is no question about our being able to govern ourselves."

Filipinos declare Miss Aguinaldo has a "genuine Filipino temperament"—that is, she does not believe in the occidental custom of "dates" between young men and women. She does not see anything wrong in it, she says, but it is such a violent departure from the custom in the Philippines that she cannot adopt it.

"You might laugh at me," she said, "but I cannot go out with one single escort unchaperoned. I simply can't. I will go back to my country with the soul of a Filipino."

A newspaper in one of the large American cities that Miss Aguinaldo visited expressed the opinion that she would no doubt be greatly impressed by the sight of street cars and some of the fine residences she would see, but the truth is the young lady was raised in Manila, where she has seen an up-to-date street car system all her life.

Get Ready For The

BEREA FAIR

August 4, 5 and 6, 1920

Increased Premium List, Home Work, Field and Garden Products, Big Premiums for Show Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

Good Racing Each Day of the Fair
Mau's Greater Shows will furnish all high class attractions. We expect to put on

An Airplane Flight Each Day
Grounds will be open each night during the Fair.

E. T. Fish

Secretary

Prizes for Best Humane Posters



At the New York Women's League Hospital for animals, prizes were awarded to the school children winners of the Humane Education Poster contest. Some of the posters received were surprising for their merits and works of art.

CARING FOR WASTE PRODUCTS

Subject Has Grown to Have Important Bearing on the Prosperity of the Nation.

can people are awakening to the fact that only in so far as every man, woman and child interests himself in the abatement of waste, can they be classed as genuinely patriotic."

BEST FOR MARKETING CROPS

Farmers Enabled to Haul Produce When Prices Are Highest If Highways Are Improved.

Good roads give a wider choice of time for marketing crops. If roads were kept in condition to permit travel and hauling at all times and in all kinds of weather, farmers would not have to rush their produce to market in seasons of good roads, but could haul it when prices were highest and when their crops did not demand attention.

Long Distance.

"Didn't you shudder, Rastus, as you cut down those Germans, man after man?"

"Man after man? Yessah, when that live man got after this man Ah shud'd three miles."—Home Sector.

The Free

SEW

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUB RAISING BEEF CALVES:
All members of the Agricultural Club raising beef calves will receive letters from time to time relative to the care and management of their calves. These letters should be kept and studied very carefully, as they contain much valuable information.

The following instructions on the care and food of the calves should be followed as closely as you are able.

The livestock markets during the past few years have had a constantly growing demand for young, well fattened animals weighing around 1000 pounds. To produce this type of animal, the calf should grow every day and never lose any of its first calf "bloom" or milk fat.

In starting off with a calf, it is advisable to teach it to eat at an early age while running with the cow. A mixture of equal parts of ground oats, corn and bran or ship-stuff is one of the best of feed combinations for a young calf. Start with one-half pound per day or less at three or four weeks of age, and by the time he has been on feed for three or four weeks, he should be getting three-fourths of a pound of grain for each 100 pounds of live weight. This will also apply if you are feeding skim-milk instead of letting the calf nurse the cow.

At weaning time or if the calf is already weaned, one-tenth part of oil meal should be added to the mixture noted above and as much as a 1 percent grain ration should be fed. For example, a 500 pound calf would get 5 pounds of grain per day. This amount would be increased later on, as the calf grows, if you want to finish him for market or show.

In the summer time a calf or cow should run on pasture, if possible. If grass should become short in late summer, silage makes an excellent substitute. If the cow and calf are to be shown together in the show ring, the cow should be given some care and attention and fed some grain while on pasture at times when pasture is not best. A mixture of ground corn and one-tenth

part of oil meal makes a good ration for a cow and the amount fed could be judged by the quality of the pasture. Keep salt and water present at all times.

RATS

The County Agent has had so many inquiries as to rats, the destruction of them and by them, in the past two weeks, that a few articles will be written for The Citizen on this subject.

The rat is the worst animal in the world. From its home among filth it visits dwellings and store-rooms to pollute and destroy human food.

It carries bubonic plague and many other diseases fatal to man and has been responsible for more untimely deaths among human beings than all the wars of history.

In the United States, rats and mice each year destroy crops and other property valued at over \$200,000,000.

This destruction is equivalent to the gross earnings of an army of over 200,000 men. On many a farm, the grain eaten and wasted by rats and mice could be sold, the proceeds would more than pay all the farmer's taxes.

The common brown rat breeds 6 or 10 times a year and produces an average of 10 young at a litter. Young females breed when only three or four months old. At this rate, a pair of rats, breeding uninterruptedly and without deaths would at the end of three years, (18 generations), be increased to 359,709,182 individuals.

For centuries the world has been fighting rats without organization and at the same time has been feeding them and building for them fortresses for concealment. If we are to fight them on equal terms, we must deny them food and hiding places. We must organize and unite to rid the communities of these pests. The time to begin is now!

(More about rats will appear next week.)

FARMER MUST MAKE PROFIT

The papers in the big cities, the magazines and even some of the business and manufacturing jour-

nals are beginning to think about the farmer and his problems. The editor of The Southern Agriculturist has lately written an extremely thoughtful editorial around a clipping from the Manufacturers' Record. Here it is:

"Slowly, one by one, but none the less certainly, the city newspapers and magazines, the leaders of city thought, the big men of industry, are coming to see that the farmer has not had a square deal and that there must be a changed attitude toward him on the part of both the government and the business world. One of the papers that has spoken out most clearly and boldly in the Manufacturers' Record, which says in a recent issue:

"Today the factories are robbing the farms. There is no equality of attraction in wage or hours. . . . As a people, we are getting perilously near the rocks, and we are going to run afoul of them unless we turn honest and give the toiler in the fields a fair show."

"The way to change the urban inrush into a rural exodus is to let the farmer make a little profit."

"Sound doctrine and worthy of all acceptance. For many years the farmers have been robbed for the benefit of the manufacturing and commercial classes by protective tariffs, by ship subsidies, by unregulated excesses of transportation companies, by a financial system framed for city needs, by a marketing system that has given the 'middle man' an increasingly exorbitant wage for the service rendered. Of some of these policies of government, farmers have been among the strongest supporters; to the inequity of many of the business policies that have robbed them, they have been indifferent. They cannot longer go on supporting or disregarding such policies of state and industry. They must insist on changing them. For only by radical changes in both government policies and business practices can the farmers come into position to get their fair share of profits and so 'change the urban inrush into a rural exodus.' The folks who imagine that the building of better roads, the making of loans to farmers, the 'uplifting of country social life' will restore the balance between town and country

are like the folks who try to cure a cancer with bran and onion poultices."

SWIFT'S PRODUCE REVIEW

Twenty-five Million Cows
The United States Department of Agriculture report of June 19 states there are 25,000,000 cows on farms and in cities and villages in the United States.

Butter production has been lighter in the first six months of the year than during the same period in 1919. The first week in July shows a slight increase over 1919, due to better pasture conditions. Prices on butter fat are higher than a year ago.

Receipts of poultry are considerably heavier than last year, but due to lighter storage stocks, there is a good demand for current requirements. Prices show but little change on fowl. Spring chickens are being marketed in increasing quantities each week, resulting in lower prices.

The quality of eggs delivered during the week shows care and attention in marketing.

The improved quality has been generally noticeable, and higher prices are being paid in the larger markets and producing territory.

THRIFT KITCHEN IS GAINING POPULARITY

Many Organized During War Times Will Be Continued.

Being Used as Clearing Houses for Material Still Possessing Much Wear and Needed by Those of Limited Resources.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many thrift kitchens organized during war times to help war conditions have proved so valuable that their continued existence now seems assured. Thrift in the home is taught under the direction of the home demonstration agents of the department of agriculture and the state colleges in the "salvage shops," as the kitchens are sometimes called. These kitchens were originally established to teach people thrift in using their own material. It soon developed, however, that many who wished to be thrifty had little to be thrifty with. This led to the kitchens being used as clearing houses for material still possessing much wear discarded in the houses of the well-to-do and much needed where resources are more limited.

In the Bourbon county (Kansas) thrift kitchen this work has been especially successful. The kitchen is open from nine until five, and the home demonstration agent or the visiting nurse plans to be there during those hours. To prevent any possibility of contagious diseases being disseminated garments are thoroughly fumigated or sterilized before being given out or mended. If soiled garments are received they are laundered by needy women, who, by giving their work, feel they are thus paying for the assistance they may have received.

When it is practicable those who have been helped are urged to come to the kitchen to sew, mend or do other work in return for gifts of clothing. By this method pauperism is discouraged and the women have an opportunity to profit by the instruction given in garment making and remodeling under experts in charge of the work. Many volunteer workers help in this work, and the plan followed has been for the volunteers to work every afternoon except Saturday and have the other workers come forenoons and Saturdays.

In one month in the Fort Scott (Kan.) kitchen 619 garments were given out which did not need remodeling and 52 others, either new or entirely made over from old garments.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.71@1.72, No. 3 white \$1.63@1.71, No. 2 yellow \$1.63@1.67, No. 2 mixed \$1.65@1.64, No. 3 mixed \$1.63@1.65, white ear \$1.75@1.77.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$27@35, clover mixed \$27@35.25, clover \$21@27.

Oats—No. 2 white \$1.12@1.12 1/2, No. 3 white \$1.11@1.11 1/2, No. 3 mixed \$1.07@1.08.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.81@2.83, No. 3 red \$2.76@2.78.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamy extras 60¢, firm 55¢, seconds 51¢, fancy dairy 50¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 45¢, firsts 43¢, ordinary firsts 41¢.

Live Poultry—Trotters, 1 1/2 lbs and over 50¢, fowls, 4 1/2 lbs and over 30¢; under 4 1/2 lbs 25¢; roosters 18¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$13@16, fair to good \$10@13, common to fair \$8@10; heifers, good to choice \$12@14, fair to good \$9@12, common to fair \$5@8; cappers \$3@4, stock heifers \$5@9.

Calves—Good to choice \$14@14.50, fair to good \$10@14, common and large \$6@9.

Sheep—Good to choice \$10@12, fair to good \$8@10, common \$2@3, lambs, good to choice \$17@17.50, fair to good \$14@17.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16@16.25, butchers \$10.25, medium \$16.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@12.50, light shippers \$15.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9@12.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

THE A B C OF MILK

(Continued From Last Week)

Cream of Spinach Soup

2 cups cooked spinach
3 tablespoons butter or substitute
2 cups milk
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Few grains nutmeg
1 slice onion

Chop the spinach until very fine, saving all the juice and one cup of the water it was cooked in. Press the spinach through a coarse strainer. Scald the milk with the onion. Melt the butter, add the flour and then stir in the scalded milk. Cook until the mixture thickens and add the spinach pulp, salt, pepper and nutmeg to season. Reheat and serve.

Chicken Souffle

2 cups milk
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1/2 cup bread crumbs
2 cups finely chopped cooked chicken
2 egg yolks
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 egg whites

Melt butter, add flour and stir in slowly the scalded milk. Cook until slightly thickened, stirring constantly. Beat egg yolks, add salt, mustard and vinegar. Stir in the first mixture and cook over hot water until it thickens like custard. Remove from fire, add sugar and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Cool and keep in a covered jar. It will keep a long time and is especially good with fruit salads.

soups, cream toast, thin sauce for fish, eggs, etc.

Use No. 2 for scalloped or creamed meat, fish, oysters, etc., allowing approximately 1 cup chopped cooked meat or fish or a dozen oysters to 1 cup sauce. Use also for meat or fish sauces varying flavorings as desired.

Use No. 3 for croquettes, souffles, etc., where a stiffer sauce is needed.

Cream Salad Dressing

1/2 cup butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup scalded milk
3 egg yolks
3 egg whites
1 teaspoon mustard
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup vinegar
1/2 cup sugar
Melt butter, add flour and stir in slowly the scalded milk. Cook until slightly thickened, stirring constantly. Beat egg yolks, add salt, mustard and vinegar. Stir in the first mixture and cook over hot water until it thickens like custard. Remove from fire, add sugar and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Cool and keep in a covered jar. It will keep a long time and is especially good with fruit salads.

Mixed Fruit Salad

1 can sliced pineapple or 1 small fresh pineapple
1/2 grapefruit
2 bananas
1/2 cup strawberries, cherries, or any seasonable small fruit
1 cup salad dressing
Cut pineapple into small wedge-shaped pieces. Divide grapefruit into sections. Slice bananas; leave small fruit whole. Mix all together, chill, heap on a bed of lettuce and serve with dressing.

Lemon Whey

1 cup hot milk
2 teaspoons sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 thin slice lemon
Stir lemon juice with the hot milk and cook without stirring until whey separates. Strain through cheesecloth, add sugar and chill. Pour into a cold glass and garnish with lemon slice. This is a very refreshing drink.

Chocolate Milk Shake

2 tablespoons chopped ice
2 tablespoons chocolate syrup
3 tablespoons whipped or plain cream
2-3 cup milk
Mix all together and shake or beat well before drinking. One tablespoon of vanilla ice cream may be added if desired. The cream may be omitted and 1/4 cup of milk used instead of 2-3 cup.

Chocolate Syrup

1/2 cup cocoa
2 cups sugar
1 cup boiling water
1/2 tablespoon vanilla
Mix cocoa and sugar. Add boiling water, heat to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Remove from fire, cool, add vanilla and keep in a covered jar.

Iced Chocolate (1 quart)

2 squares chocolate
2-3 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water
3 cups chilled milk
Melt chocolate over hot water, add sugar and salt and mix thoroughly. Stir in hot water and cook about five minutes or until smooth. Remove from fire and chill. Add milk and serve.

Use No. 1 as basis for cream.

No. 1.

1 cup milk
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper

No. 2.

1 cup milk
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper

No. 3.

1 cup milk

3 to 4 tablespoons flour

3 to 4 tablespoons butter

1/2 teaspoon salt

Few grains pepper

Follow method used in cream

sauce recipe.

Use No. 1 as basis for cream.

No. 2.

1 cup milk

2 to 3 tablespoons flour

2 to 3 tablespoons butter

1/2 teaspoon salt

Few grains pepper

Follow method used in cream

sauce recipe.

Use No. 1 as basis for cream.

No. 3.

1 cup milk

3 to 4 tablespoons flour

3 to 4 tablespoons butter

1/2 teaspoon salt

Few grains pepper

Follow method used in cream

sauce recipe.

Use No. 1 as basis for cream.

No. 4.

1 cup milk

4 to 5 tablespoons flour

4 to 5 tablespoons butter

1/2 teaspoon salt

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR JULY 25

DAVID SUCCEEDS SAUL AS KING.

LESSON TEXT—II Sam. 2:1-7; 8:1-6.
GOLDEN TEXT—Trust in the Lord with all thy heart, and lean not upon thine understanding—Prov. 3:5.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—I Sam. 31:1-13; II Sam. 1:27; 2:8-12.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Shepherd Boy Becomes a King.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How David Became a King.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Secret of David's Success.

YOUTH PUPILS AND ADULT TOPIC—True Success and How to Win It.

The death of Saul lay open to David the path to the throne. This would have rejoiced the heart of many, but David was sad. Instead of reward being given to the slayer of Saul, quick vengeance was exacted upon him.

I. David Made King Over Judah (2:1-4).

He knew full well that the Lord by the hand of Samuel had anointed him to be the successor of Saul. He had learned the essential lesson which the School of Providence was designed to teach, namely, that the position now open to him was no easy one to fill. His exile and sufferings gave him self-control. He had the good sense to know that promotion to the throne did not bring "harder duties and multiplied perplexities." He threw himself upon God and asked for guidance. He rendered instant obedience to the Lord's answer. If we are to enjoy God's fellowship and blessing we must render quick obedience. He made a right beginning, therefore God prospered him. When he reached Hebron the men of Judah came and anointed him king over them. Thus a part of the nation recognized him as king and ratified the work which Samuel did many years before. When David went up he took with him all who had been with him in exile and suffering. They are now sharers with him in the kingdom. When David's great son, Christ, shall enter upon his glorious reign, those who have been faithful to him in his rejection shall reign with him. "If we suffer we shall also reign with him." (I Tim. 2:12.) To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my father in his throne." (Rev. 3:21).

II. David's Behavior Toward the Men of Jabesh-Gilead (2:4-12).

The men of Jabesh owed much to Saul (I Sam. 11), and they showed this recognition of debt by making a daring dash to rescue his body from the ignominious exposure at Bethel.

David's act of sending men to Jabesh with a message of good will for their affectionate remembrance of Saul is an exhibition of his noble generosity. His love for the unfortunate king survived all the injuries which he suffered at his hands. He forgave and forgot them all. This was an act of political shrewdness as well as a generous one. In fact the only policy which proves effective is that which proceeds from a generous heart.

He deftly follows this generous commendation with a solicitude for the men of Jabesh to transfer their loyalty to himself, since he is now their legal king. Since Saul is now dead he urges them to be valiant for him. In view of the civil war which was to follow he knew it would require valiant men to stand by God's king. This appeal to be valiant is needed now, for we are all called upon to take sides between God's appointed king, Jesus Christ, and Satan, the pretender to the throne. May Christ's appeal result in making us faithful and valiant for him.

III. The Dual Kingdom—War Between the House of Saul and the House of David (2:8-12).

This period of civil war lasted seven and a half years. Most of the tribes of Israel clung to Ishbosheth, Saul's son, whom Abner had proclaimed king at Mahanaim. Feuds continued between the rival generals. David's power increased while that of Ishbosheth's waned.

IV. David Crowned King Over United Israel (5:1-5).

Though the struggle for supremacy lasted long and was a bitter one, Abner's death and Ishbosheth's assassination put an end to David's opposition. David's behavior during this time gradually won for him the confidence of the tribes so that they all came to him at Hebron and anointed him as their king. They accepted his divine right to rule (v. 3). The reasons for anointing him their king were:

1. He is their brother (v. 1). This is true of Christ our King. Through the incarnation he has become one with us.

2. He was their true leader in war, even in Saul's time (v. 2).

3. He was the Lord's choice (v. 2).

Procrastination.

Procrastination is helping the devil in retarding righteousness in the world. Remember that legend of how he summoned his imperial staff and offered a reward to the member who would suggest the best way to destroy a human soul. One said, Convince him there is no God. Another said, Prove there is no immortality and no truth in the Bible. But still another suggested, Convince him that there is no hurry about his carrying out his good resolutions. And the devil gave that one the prize.—Bishop Talbot.

Home Life

By REV. OTIS G. DALE, D.D.
Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him.—Gen. 18:19.

The history of all civilization proves that the home is the largest determining factor in individual character and social life. The character of the individual, and therefore his place in the social system, is determined by the teaching and influences that are thrown about him in the home.

The family has upon it the stamp of divine origin and blessing. It is so sacred in its nature that various relations are used as the symbols of man's relation to God. God has chosen to call himself our "Father" and he speaks of his people as his "children."

The family has in it the germ of every social and political problem. There are a few basic principles which if thoroughly inculcated in the home would solve all our complicated social problems. These are (1) respect for rightful authority, (2) proper regard for the rights of others, (3) duties of helpfulness to the weak and unfortunate, (4) industry coupled with economy, (5) fear of God.

In the first place, home is the place to teach respect for authority and the principles of obedience. Parents stand for ultimate authority over their children, and while this authority should never be exercised in an arbitrary manner, it is vitally necessary to the character of the child, to the security of the social system, that a child from his earliest days should be taught to recognize the authority vested in his parents, and to obey without question.

In the second place, the family relationships furnish opportunity for teaching the first lessons regarding the rights of others. If family life is properly ordered, parents will recognize the rights that exist between them and their children, and children will be taught to respect the rights of their parents and of their brothers and sisters. Selfishness and self-seeking will not be permitted; domineering habits of thought and action, over-reaching and over-riding the rights and privileges of others in the same little community, will not be permitted, and being required to observe these proper relationships within the home will make it reasonably certain that they will not disregard proper relationships out in the world.

In the third place, the presence of younger ones or of the weak, sick or unfortunate ones in the home could be used for developing a sense of duty toward all such as they are found in society generally.

Again, common home tasks and the living plans of every household furnish opportunity to teach lessons of industry and economy to the young which may be of very great value to them all their lives. Today our whole system is cursed with incompetency, unrelaxing, laziness, extravagance, wastefulness, habits of life which have come from the failure of the home to inculcate the right principles of industry and economy.

But the last named of the general principles is of the greatest importance of all, the teaching of the fear of God. I speak of it as the "fear of God" because that is the root idea of all morality and religion. There is no substantial foundation for moral training outside of religion. Precept never secure performance. If we cannot offer something by way of moral, stronger and better than to say, "do right because it is right," we shall accomplish nothing in the way of moral education. If the child is taught to honor the law of God as represented in the authority of parents and in his written Word, as a man he will not complicate any social problem.

Every consideration of individual and social welfare points to the necessity of teaching children religion; not the mere facts about religion, but the teaching of religious experience and that from earliest childhood at home. It is God's way, who said concerning his ancient laws, "Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children and thou shalt talk with them when thou sittest in thy house."

Saving the home must be a matter of religion, the religion of Jesus Christ lived and taught as set forth in the Christian Scriptures, in the everyday life of parents, and made a part of that life of the home, so that it becomes also the experience of the children. This alone can save in any considerable measure the life of the coming generation for God and native land.

Evil Begins Slowly.
We are not worse at once; the course of evil begins slowly.

The Knell of Lost Opportunity.
The knell of lost opportunity is ever tolled in this life.

MY LADY INCOGNITO

By MILDRED M. BASTION.

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Jack Perry and Miriam Shelly had grown up together in the little Southern town as playmates. On the day when Jack had been sent North to attend school, and later college, it had been a sad and to-be-remembered parting. For carving their initials on a tree in the old garden where they had spent so many happy hours, Jack made a solemn promise to, some day in the near future, return and marry Miriam. Neither ever forgot that promise.

In New York, several years later, Jack Perry graduated from college with honors, and therein began his career, from which social affairs were not barred. While a guest at a weekend party he met the Only Girl. She was a young and beautiful actress of Southern birth, who had recently come North seeking fame and fortune. She immediately acquired both. As soon as Jack saw her he fell in love with her. But not once did he forget his promise to Miriam, whom he had not seen since his sad parting with her, and of whom he remembered nothing except that she had always been a pretty, agreeable child. Then came one day when he asked vivacious little Marion Stevens, the actress, to become his wife, and she accepted. A little later, in a happy burst of confidence he told her of his mad promise to his childhood sweetheart. But he hastened to explain that said promise could not in any way bind him to Miriam, and that he could easily fix it up with her and she would understand it all perfectly. He gave a self-assured laugh as he said this last. But Miss Stevens' pretty face darkened with displeasure as she listened to Jack. Then she proceeded to give him her candid opinion of his actions, which opinion was indeed unfaltering.

She finished her scolding by telling him to go back immediately to the girl to whom he had given first choice of his heart. Jack remonstrated, but he refused to listen and at last he grumbly obeyed.

Thus it was that a week later found Jack on route for the South, Miss Stevens having left for parts unknown a few days before. Manlike he tried to comfort himself by the thought that Miriam, his first choice, might still be very attractive, and might not regret that choice. But somehow he could not rid himself of the picture of Marion Stevens with her wealth of golden hair and her large blue eyes. That bewitching picture continued to linger in his young heart. It was with a sigh that he descended at length to the platform of the dusty little station in his home town and looked about for Miriam and some sort of conveyance. He expected to see a graceful, flower-like creature glide out into the sunshine to greet him. He gave a start of surprise when he saw instead the stately old two-horse carriage, driven by an old darky. On the back seat of the conveyance he saw a small, prim, old-fashioned girl. She wore a plain gray dress and her shoes were broad of toe and low of heel. On the top of her yellow hair, which was parted in the middle and drawn tightly back from her forehead in one long, yellow braid was perched a small, ludicrous hat. Her features, especially her eyes, were disfigured by large dark glasses. Instinctively Jack knew this was Miriam, and his heart sank.

One day, thinking to draw her out of her shell of cold reserve, Jack offered to take Miriam for a ride in the one automobile that the town possessed. They were speeding along outside of the town when Jack, for the first time heard his companion indulge in a long, silvery laugh. Started, he looked at her, meanwhile forgetting to steer in his surprise. He drove the car straight into the foot of a tree, the impact knocking them both from the car, badly shaken but unbroken. Jack regained his feet first and crossed to his companion to help her but she was safe and sound; in fact, she was sitting on the ground, her hand shaking with uncontrollable laughter. Jack simply stared at the change that had taken place in her, for her disfiguring glasses had fallen off, showing her frank blue eyes to an advantage, and her blonde hair had fallen about her shoulders in a cascade of golden ripples. Jack recognized in Miriam the girl who was known in New York as Marion Stevens, and cried out her name. But the girl on the ground shook her pretty head, saying: "No; here I'm just plain Miriam Shelly, although I was known by that other name up North. You see," she said, rising and coming toward him, "when I was of age, I attended a school of dramatic art, and later, with a recommendation of past successes in back of me, I started out seeking more fame, and I met you. I recognized you immediately, though you didn't remember me, I guess. When I heard your version of your promise to poor defunct me, and how confidently you expected everything to turn out for your own benefit, and thought all could be easily fixed up with 'Miriam,' and that you would enjoy yourself here and then return to your 'Marion,' I determined to use my art in teaching you a lesson, by upsetting your self-confident state of mind for the time being. So, here I am," she finished.

"Well, you certainly turned the trick of frightening me somewhat," Jack grinned with a sigh of relief as he took Miriam in his arms.

Their silence on the return trip that afternoon was not, as before, one of cold reserve.



1—Mrs. Peter Oleson of Cloquet, Minn., one of the women leaders who made a distinct impression on the Democratic national convention. 2—Unable to procure laborers, girls and business men assist in street repair at Petaluma, Cal. 3—Czecho-Slovaks from the U. S. with "Old Glory" wildly acclaimed in the streets of Prague.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Columbia Wills to Have Editor as a Guide During Next Four Years.

VIEWED AS GOOD EXPERIMENT

An Apathetic Campaign Likely to Warm Up—Doings of Republican Leaders—Trade Restrictions With Russia Lifted—Mexico More Tranquill—Spa Conference and Foreign Affairs.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

Thus it was that a week later found Jack on route for the South, Miss Stevens having left for parts unknown a few days before. Manlike he tried to comfort himself by the thought that Miriam, his first choice, might still be very attractive, and might not regret that choice. But somehow he could not rid himself of the picture of Marion Stevens with her wealth of golden hair and her large blue eyes. That bewitching picture continued to linger in his young heart. It was with a sigh that he descended at length to the platform of the dusty little station in his home town and looked about for Miriam and some sort of conveyance. He expected to see a graceful, flower-like creature glide out into the sunshine to greet him. He gave a start of surprise when he saw instead the stately old two-horse carriage, driven by an old darky. On the back seat of the conveyance he saw a small, prim, old-fashioned girl. She wore a plain gray dress and her shoes were broad of toe and low of heel. On the top of her yellow hair, which was parted in the middle and drawn tightly back from her forehead in one long, yellow braid was perched a small, ludicrous hat. Her features, especially her eyes, were disfigured by large dark glasses. Instinctively Jack knew this was Miriam, and his heart sank.

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If, with these two notable exceptions, the start of the campaign seems apathetic, there is plenty of time for it to warm up.

Republican leaders meeting in Chicago the day after the Democratic national convention, decided to make the Illinois city the principal headquarters of the party and to wage the campaign largely west of the Alleghenies. The nomination of Cox came as a surprise to the leaders as they had planned a campaign against McAdoo. They announced, however, that the issues would not be materially affected, the chief fight being centered on the League of Nations, with Democratic conduct of the war and reconstruction a secondary issue. It was also decided to frown upon any attempt to introduce the wet and dry question into the national campaign or to make the personality of the candidates a prominent factor. Independence of action, but at the same time the fullest co-operation between the national committee and the senatorial and congressional committees is planned, with the national committee keeping out of all state rows such as those in Illinois and Missouri. The well-known ability of Governor Cox as a campaigner may cause Senator Harding to depart from his announced intention to stick principally to front-yard receptions, if the former goes on the stump.

An announcement by the state department of the United States of the lifting of trade restrictions with Russia came unexpectedly. Since Secretary of State Colby had stated just before his departure for San Francisco that no action was of immediate prospect, it is regarded as a recently adopted policy. The announcement expressly states that no recognition of the soviet government is implied and that individuals and corporations trading with Russia must do so at their own risk and are not to expect assistance or protection from consular authorities; also that the post office department will be unable to accept mail to soviet Russia and that goods cannot be forwarded by parcel post. Materials for war purposes continue under the ban and the state department will continue to refuse passports for Russia. The announcement means in effect that persons or corporations desiring to trade with Russia may do so by dealing with soviet agents in the United States or other countries. The state department warns American citizens against the risks incident to the acceptance of commodities or other values which may later be brought into question. It is explained that the United States does not recognize the validity of industrial or commercial concessions granted by an existing soviet authority.

As a winding up of one of the problems growing out of the war, over \$150,000,000 of property seized as enemy owned during the conflict, is now ready to be returned under qualifications provided for in the amendment to the trading with the enemy act, passed during the closing days of the last congress. Among those who may obtain the release of their property are American women who married alien enemies, enemy diplomats, aliens who were interned, citizens of new nations created from enemy territory by the treaty of peace, women of allied or neutral countries who married enemy subjects, and Americans who were forced to remain in Germany during the war. Property mistakenly seized will also be returned and American creditors are permitted to bring claims against enemy debtors whose property was seized.

Reports of banditry, but on a somewhat reduced scale, continue to filter in from Mexico. On the other hand come reports that Francisco Villa has entered into an armistice with the new government and agreed to cease attacks on towns, garrisons and towns. This is in direct contravention of a manifesto issued a short time ago by ten of Villa's generals, including his chief of staff, and a number of civilians, that war on the new regime would be continued. The burden of the manifesto was that the Obregon and De La Huerta government is the product of a military coup and, attempting to establish itself with the same passions, jealousies, ambitions and mistakes as of old, will be important to restore peace in the country.

As pointing to an assurance, or one which the authorities are attempting to create, is the recent statement from Mexico City that the government is ready to protect the interests of business men in the republic, whether they are Mexicans or foreigners. Mexico presents an appearance of improved tranquillity, but the question whether it will continue is an open one. As an intimation of the degree of faith attaching to the promises of Villa and others of his kind, comes the government announcement that there will be no relaxing of vigilance against rebels.

The Spa conference, which has been endeavoring to fix the amount Germany shall pay in reparations, settle the disarmament question and other problems of the peace treaty, developed into a session of much difficulty. From the outset the allies showed an outwardly united front, with little apparent inclination toward leniency. Lloyd George especially showed a firm exterior and even a very peremptory attitude in dealing with the German delegates. Indications, however, were not lacking of internal dissension and indecision among the allies. The Germans sought to mitigate the provision of the treaty calling for disarmament and the reduction of their forces. Their claim was that internal conditions prevented their carrying out the terms of the clause in the time specified; also that in view of recent troubles and the danger of recurrence, and the Russian menace, it was unwise to do so. One stumbling block was over the question of rifles and small arms which the German soldiers carried to their homes after the conclusion of the war, an action abetted by the government and which, it has been charged, has been utilized by the German authorities as the basis for a big citizen military organization still very dangerous to the peace of Europe.

Internally friction among the allies

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Parrot

Parrot, July 12.—Hay making and oat harvesting is the occupation with most of the farmers in this part at present. Oats are good but there is a very light crop of hay.—Corn is high and scarce, selling for \$2.50 per bushel.—A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sankey Gouch on last Thursday, called Hymey.—Mal Comagin and family have moved to Altamont.—Felix Parker got kicked with a plow and was hurt very badly.—Oscar Wyatt and family came in from Hamilton, O., this week.—Horn to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Gabbard last week, a little girl named Mollie Bentrice.—Steve Gabbard was called home last Friday from Atlanta, where he was at work, to see his sick child.—We have been visited by very heavy electrical storms recently. Lightning struck a tree near Jas. Davidson's Pine Thicket house one day last week, giving the occupants a severe shock.—Mrs. Rachel Price and son, Dee, visited Lucy Summers of Carico last week.

Herd

Herd, July 9.—The farmers of this vicinity are very busy taking care of their wheat and grass.—Ham Farmer, who has been at Hamilton, O., for some time, is with home folks again.—James Madden, of Hamilton, O., was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hobert Madden, a few days last week.—James Davis, of Hamilton, O., was visiting his uncle, H. G. Ward, a few days last week.—Mrs. Lucy Ward and daughter, Beuna, of London, and Mrs. Lizzie Anix and son, Clifford, of Livingston, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. George Anix.—Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Metcalf were visiting at Burning Springs last Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Bitha Holcomb, of Nathan, spent last Wednesday night with Mrs. E. B. Flannery.—Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer returned home last Friday, after a two-weeks' visit with relatives in Lexington.—John and Riley Simpson, who have been employed at Hamilton, O., are with home folks again.—Several from this place attended the picnic at Annville last Sunday, and all report a large crowd and a nice time.

Bond

Bond, July 8.—We are having lots of showers and corn is growing nicely. Oats, meadows and potatoes are good. The wheat crop is light.—Several from this vicinity attended the funeral of Mrs. E. L. Mullins at Buffalo, Sunday.—Funeral services will be held at the Green Hill Baptist Church, Sunday, August 8, in memory of Mrs. Julia Harris, who died last winter of influenza.—The County Board of Education met Monday, July 5, and employed H. O. Cornelius, of Peoples, as supervisor and truant officer for this county. Mr. Cornelius has had fifteen years experience as a teacher in the public schools. He received his training as a teacher in the Berea College and the Sue Bennett Memorial School of London. Mr. Cornelius will make a good officer and we expect a large increase in the percent of attendance in our schools this year.—The school at this place will be taught by Messrs. George Bader and Elbert Teague.—Mrs. W. D. York is still very low with heart trouble.

Kirby Knob

Kirby Knob, July 19.—Rev. Louis Van Winkle filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday.—There was an ice cream supper at the schoolhouse Saturday night. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the school.—Mrs. Sim Hoob has been seriously ill, but is some better.—Mrs. Curt Kelly, who has been seriously ill, is improving.—Aron Powell left Sunday for Ohio to seek employment.—The rains are making crops look fine.—Rev. J. W. Richardson was a visitor at J. D. Hutchins last week.—Rev. W. M. C.

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is made of best wheat and by
most improved methods

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R. L. POTTS & SON Whites Station, Ky.

Phone 156-3

Annual FIDDLERS' Meeting AT BEREAL KY.

The Progress Club will hold a meeting of "Old Time Fiddlers," at the College Tabernacle, on Friday evening, August 13, 1920.

The first prize is Fifty Dollars, the second is Thirty Dollars, and the third is Twenty Dollars. The number of contestants for these three prizes is limited to fifteen.

Also a prize of Ten Dollars will be given to the fiddler who plays the best tune with accompaniment. The number of contestants for this prize is limited to six.

The Club will pay the railway fare (not to exceed ten dollars) of all fiddlers who play at the meeting, but not the fare of their accompanists.

The awarding of the prizes will be left to a vote of the fiddlers who take part in the program.

If you wish to take part in the contest write for particulars to ALSON HAKER, Berea, Kentucky.

Held's Saturday night and Sunday.—Flora and China Click spent Saturday night with Mrs. Bob Smith.—Mrs. Elmer Hunt and her sister, Mary Bicknell, visited Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnson on Saturday night and Sunday.—Glyndon Clark spent Sunday of last week with his aunt, Mrs. Henry Lengsfelder, and visited the home of his uncle, J. R. Clek, Sunday night.—Mrs. Andy Thomas and children visited her sister, Mrs. Riley Stewart, from Friday until Sunday of last week.—Miss Sadie Powell has returned home from Battle Creek and will teach school in her home district.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Big Clear Creek

Big Clear Creek, July 10.—Farmers are busy plowing and hoeing corn. A heavy rain fell Wednesday night, which was needed very much.—Rev. Durham failed to fill his appointment at Clear Creek Church last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Juan, Hunt was the guest of Miss Nannie Swinford Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Sil Smeare were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Swinford, Thursday.—We have plenty of peaches and blackberries, but apples are scarce.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hart, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Swinford were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Swinford, Sunday.

Rockford

Rockford, July 11.—We are having some very rainy weather at this time. Farmers have lots of plowing to do yet before laying by corn.—Rev. W. C. Bryant, of Cartersville, preached at Seaford Cane Baptist Church today at 11:00 o'clock.—A. W. Gattiff has a lot of clover down taking the rain.—Rev. E. G. Childress and E. O. Strange were in this section last week writing insurance.—J. M. Bullen has received his insurance check for \$1090.—G. M. Canfield has sold his farm in Seaford Cane to Chas. Preston.—Mrs. Spencer Abney is suffering very much with a goitre. She is being treated by a Mt. Vernon physician.—W. C. Viars has moved his saw mill on Wm. Linville's farm, where he expects to do a lot of sawing.—Several people are planning on building tobacco barns.—Several from around here made a business trip to Berea, last week.

Goochland

Goochland, July 12.—We are having some nice rains at present.—The crops look fine. Oats are fairly good and are about ready to harvest. Old corn is scarce and high. Corn plowing is nearly done.—A large attendance at Sunday-school at Sycamore last Sunday; the sessions are very interesting.—A. P. Gabbard is planning on going out on a drumming trip this week.—J. W. Abrams passed through our town on his way to Cooksburg yesterday.—John Barleycorn keeps making moonshine, and corn is scarce and high, and some people can not get what they ought to have to eat. Cannot this be stopped?

Harmony

Harmony, July 12.—We are having a fine season here; everything in the way of vegetation is looking fine, though a little small on account of the wet, backward spring.—M. G. Hutchins of Wallacetton, Frank Foley of Richmond, and Chas. Hutchins of Cynthiana were here last week on business.—J. B. and J. L. Hutchins, of Danville, were here last week, looking after some legal business.—Mrs. Albert Wilson, of New York City, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wilson.—Walter and Virgil Roberts of Stanford were here Saturday and visiting at G. B. Colson's.—Simon Tankersley, an ex-soldier in the World War, and a fine young man, and Miss Ollie Merida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anna Merida, were quietly married at the home of W. M. G. Hutchins last week.—Rev. W. M. C.

Hutchins went to Wilmeth Chapel last Sunday, where he gave two Bible lectures to a good-sized crowd of people.—James Helton will move to Indiana. We hate to give Jim and his good wife up.

Wildie

Wildie, July 12.—T. G. Reynolds has returned home from a trip to Indiana. His little grandson, Kevitt, came home with him.—Miss Beulah Lewis is at home from a visit in Tennessee.—Colonel Menefee and wife are visiting friends and relatives near Wildie.—Will Ballinger of Wildie and Miss Myrtle Johnson of Berea, were married last Friday a week ago. We welcome this fine couple to our town.—There has been several people from Wildie attending the Chautauqua at Mt. Vernon. Everybody says it is fine.—The Wildie school will begin July 26.—Everybody is invited to the Sunday-school at Wildie at 10:30 every Sunday morning.

MADISON COUNTY Harts

Harts, July 6.—Everybody in this neighborhood is laying by corn crops and planning to can lots of blackberries.—Maurice Hammond is spending a few days with relatives here.—C. J. Lako has been sick but is better.—Myrtle Gadd is visiting her uncle, R. E. Gadd.—Twenty-three of the young folks of this place went on a wagon party to Hobes Mountain, Sunday, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brown.—T. J. Lake and family spent all day at the home of Wm. Anderson of Silver Creek, Sunday.—The little six-weeks-old child of Burley Lain-hart died Sunday morning, June 27.—Miss Nina McClure, of Indiana, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Forest Dowden.

Bobtown

Bobtown, July 4.—Corn, wheat and oats look well since the rain.—Jasper Powell is slowly improving.—Mrs. Joe Creekmore and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Mat Baker of Big Hill, spent today with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burns.—Mrs. John Chapel, of Ohio, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Burns, is on the sick list.—Mrs. Tom Guess has returned home from a visit in Ohio.—Mrs. Jennie Whitlock was the guest of Mrs. Jim Neely on Tuesday.—W. R. Benge is with his son, E. P. Benge.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Burns were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jackson today.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, July 6.—People are getting along fine with their crops in this part of the country.—Elizabeth Carr, of Hamilton, O., and Ona Lee Christman of Nob Lick, were visitors of Aunt Susie Kindred last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kidwell and Bud Crutcher were the guests of June Lain, Sunday.—Mrs. Amanda Puckett gave the young folks a party last Friday night in honor of her niece, Miss Lucille Johnson, of Brassfield.—Bro. Van Winkle filled his regular appointment at the Baptist Church of Dreyfus last Sunday, with a large attendance.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, July 5.—Mrs. Joe Adams has returned to her home in Colorado.—The public school will begin here July 19th.—Frank Powell has returned from Slave Lick, and is planning on putting up a new house.

Wallacetton

Wallacetton, July 12.—John Mays, of Arkansas, was visiting his sister, Mrs. A. J. Kidd, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hamilton* and two daughters, Nina and Elizabeth, motored through from Louisville to visit Mr. Hamilton's sister, Mrs. J. W. Wallace, and other friends.—Misses Clara Bowlin, Grace and Dora Gentry were visiting Mrs. Taylor Botkin, of Walnut Meadow, Monday of last week.—Mrs. A. J. Kidd and her brother, Mr. Mays, are visiting their aged parents in the mountains.—Miss Emilia Wallace accompanied her uncle, Mr.

Hamilton, home for a short visit.—Miss Grace Gentry is nursing Mrs. Chester Long and baby, of Paint Lick.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, July 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Shockley, Mr. and Mrs. Less Shockley and Mr. and Mrs. Joe King have been made happy by the arrival of little girl babies in their homes since the first of July.—Miss Ora Carpenter of Berea spent the Fourth of July with Miss Little Ogg.—Oscar Shockley lost a cow last week by her eating wet alfalfa.—Eugene Anderson and two of his friends attended the Chautauqua at Richmond, July 6.—The farmers are making hay and cutting grass when the weather permits.—Miss Mary Moore and others of this community are attending the institute at Richmond this week.—This year's session of our school opens Monday, July 19, with Miss Edith Tutt as teacher.—Mr. and Mrs. Mike Deathers spent a few days last week with his parents, who live at Richmond.—Tom Todd and family, of Paint Lick, spent Sunday with E. F. Ogg and family.—John Allen and Miss Margaret Oberchain motored to Richmond last week and were married.—Mrs. Joe Watson of Wallacetton spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Joe King.—Nick Chasteen is visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Ogg.—Miss Little Ogg has accepted a position as teacher of Science and Mathematics in Mechanicsville, Indiana, for the coming year.

Kingston

Kingston, July 12.—Mrs. Ray Mainous and son, Vernon, left Thursday for a short visit with relatives in Owsley County.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hudson of Ohio are visiting their brother, Lawrence Powell.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Powell spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jones.—Mrs. Mary Hill's mother and father were visiting her Sunday.—Womer Hibbard left Friday for a short visit in Clay County.—Miss Ayleen Mainous spent from Thursday until Saturday of last week in Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mainous of Berea spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Luther Hamilton.—Mack Maquin and family were the guests of Ray Mainous last Sunday.—Ayleen Mainous entertained a few of her friends Friday night.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, July 12.—Good rains have greatly accelerated the growth of all vegetation in this section.—Wheat and grass are practically all cut and stacked.—Cool pleasant weather affords ideal conditions for berry picking, which is the chief industry. They sell at 30¢ per gallon.—Apples, peaches and grapes in abundance will soon follow. What a wise provision in the rotation of crops, each one coming in its own especial season, giving ample time for its preservation. The same conditions are equally applicable to all phases of human life. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."—Who finds not Providence wise in all it gives and all it denies?—All day meeting with a sumptuous basket dinner was held at the Glades church, July 11. Bro. Freeman and Hinsdale delivered splendid sermons.—A protracted meeting will begin at the Glades Christian Church July 15, with Brother Masters as officiating evangelist. We anticipate a glorious meeting. Bro. Masters is a genius. The dry-test texts from his lips, like Aaron's rod, are made to bud and blossom with instructive feeling; humor and pathos alternate in his ecclesiastical symbols, administering the true comfort and joy that can only come through the religion of Jesus Christ. Come and hear him.—Miss Jessie Mainous of Berea, accompanied by her niece, Florence Roberts, of Major, Owsley County, spent Saturday night at the home of L. J. Flannery.—Mr. and Mrs. Bart Ambrose and Mrs. Wm. Mainous, of Berea, were visitors at Blue Lick last week.—Bert

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Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

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HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARGARET S. GRANT, M. D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGAKER, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$1 to \$8 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

Johnson and wife, of Richmond, visited home folks in this vicinity, Sunday.

Panola

Panola, July 12.—We are being blessed with seasonable rains.—Rev. J. T. Turpin and the Rev. Edwards of Lexington are holding a revival in a tent here.—Jimmie Benge had one of his hands badly mutilated while throwing a rock at a dynamite cap.—Milton Willis of Missouri has been visiting relatives here.—Ray Benge of Richmond was the week-end guest of his father, John Benge.—Mrs. Myrtle Lakes was the guest of Mrs. C. M. Hawlings recently.—Mrs. Eugenia Hunter, Mrs. J. M. Powell and Mrs. Mary Isaacs spent the afternoon with Mrs. C. M. Hawlings, Sunday.—Elizabeth Carr and a Miss Wooley have returned to Hamilton after a pleasant visit with relatives.—Knob Lick school opened on the seventh with good attendance. Miss Anna Johnson of Brassfield is teacher.—The Rev. G. Isaacs preached at Knob Lick, Saturday night and Sunday.—A. J. Elder, San Bernardino, Cal., writes relatives here of his recent illness and narrow escape from death. He was struck by an automobile and rendered unconscious for twenty hours; he was in the hospital for a month, but is now about well. He will be remembered as one of Berea's pioneer residents and early students.—Mrs. Mahala Ross and son, Melvin, and wife, were the guests of the family of Thomas Klined, Sunday night.

OWSLEY COUNTY Travelers Rest

Travelers Rest, July 12.—Bountiful crops are expected on account of the splendid rains.—Miss Elizabeth Hemphill attended Chautauqua at Booneville and reported a splendid program for the day.—Rev. G. S. Watson filled his regular appointment here the first Sunday.—Rev. Harvey Brewer preached at Royal Oak Sunday.—Travelers Rest School begins July 12.—A good number from here attended the funeral of Walter Evans of Green Hall Sunday. Walter was killed in Dayton, O., by an automobile, which ran over his body. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Evans and was a good and lovable boy. He will be sadly missed by his host of friends. The bereaved ones have our heartfelt sympathy.

Major

Major, July 14.—We are still having good Sunday-school at Union Chapel.—Mr. and Mrs. Gentry Congleton visited their parents, G. W. Seale, the week-end.—Tom Wadie, Willius Turey and Carlo Davidson are back from Ohio on a furlough at present.—Miss Mae Griffith, of Haverly, attended Sunday-school at Union, Sunday.—Willie Roberts returned from Berea Monday. On the day of his arrival he was hired as the teacher of his home school, which he will begin teaching July 19. We wish him much success.—Mrs. Florence Rowland and Mrs. Lou Mainous have been on the sick list for a few days.—J. S. Rowland made a flying trip to Cincinnati.—Mrs. Cynthia Ponder has moved back to her little home to live with her daughter, Miss Minter.

Island City

Island City, July 12.—Lawrence King was quietly married to Miss Lillian Brewer of Sturgon, July 8. The Rev. A. D. Bowinan officiated. May long life and happiness follow them.—John D. Ray's gasoline mill is in operation.—Homer Morris has been with homefolks but has returned to resume his work in Ohio.—Oscar Morris is holding a position with Lee Congleton at present.—John Baker of Sexton Creek called on Robert Pritchard Friday.—Since the specialist took the shot from behind the eye of R. J. Bowman, his eye seems to be gaining in strength.—The instructions to the grand jury by Hon. John C. Eversole at this term of court was sure interesting. Men who violate the law should take heed.—Ezra and Bill Margraves were the guests of the Misses Jessie and Grova Rowman, Saturday evening.—The grand jury returned over one hundred indictments at this term of court.—If the law is not enforced against

GRASSHOPPERS MAKE FINE POULTRY FEED

Especially Relished by Turkeys and Guinea Fowls.

Fowls Consume Millions of Destructive Insects During Course of Year With Minimum Amount of Trouble to Farmers.

Grasshoppers are beginning to pay big cash dividends in North Dakota through the medium of poultry, especially in turkeys and guinea fowls. The experiment has been successfully tried at the state agricultural college and numerous farmers have taken the cue.

Fattened Turkeys Being Driven to Market

Wherever there are green fields, there are grasshoppers and other insects. G. R. Greaves of the agricultural college, who has conducted the experiments, says:

"It seems the inexorable law of nature that wherever there is something good to eat there is something to eat it. And man's existence is a continual struggle for supremacy over the creatures that are determined to consume the food he requires."

During past years in North Dakota, prairie chickens, sage hens and grouse held the grasshoppers in check, and their plumpness and the delicious quality of their meat attest to the superiority of their food.

Now the prairie chickens especially are going the way of the buffalo, and Mr. Greaves was assigned to find a substitute that would keep down the insect pests with a minimum of trouble and expense to the farmer. The answer is turkeys and guineas.